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CONTENTS

ETHIOPIA

Revolutionary Activities of AETU Underscored (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 30 Mar 83)	1
AETU Central Council Meet Draws Up Work Program (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 1 Apr 83)	3
Exhibition Organized in Connection With COPWE Congress Closes (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 3 Apr 83)	4
Meet on Functions of Control Committees Held (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 2 Apr 83)	6
Land Demarcation in Seraye Province Reported (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 30 Mar 83)	7
Briefs	
Shoa Region Development	8
Dejene Delegation Returns	8

KENYA

Details on Trade With Soviets Released (Charles Wachira; THE FINANCIAL TIMES, 23 Mar 83)	9
Macharia Condemns Attacks on Kenyan Trucks in Uganda (Peter Nsubuga, William Onyango; THE NAIROBI TIMES, 23 Mar 83)	10
Research Reveals Game Ranching Is Profitable (James Tumushme; THE NAIROBI TIMES, 23 Mar 83)	12
Activities of Farmers' Union Highlighted (THE WEEKLY REVIEW, 25 Mar 83)	14
Briefs	
Cattle Die on Ship	17

LESOTHO

Briefs

Ireland Boosts Aid	18
Hint of Elections	18

NAMIBIA

Auala Tipped To Take Nanyemba's Place (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 6 Apr 83)	19
SWANU's Conference Plan Doomed To Fail Warns Mudge (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 6 Apr 83)	20
Private German Aid Hamstrung (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 6 Apr 83)	21
White Executive Committee Reshuffled (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 6 Apr 83)	23
Briefs	
Mudge on Elections	24

SOUTH AFRICA

Unions Meet for Historic Unit Talks (Mono Badela; SOWETAN, 8 Apr 83)	25
ANC Delegate to UN Seminar Links Zionism, Apartheid (Herby Pillay; SECHABA, Feb 83)	26
South Africa Denies SWAPO Claim of 2,865 Casualties (THE CITIZEN, 7 Apr 83)	31
Briefs	
Newspaper Strike	32
Bantwu Recruitment Drive	32
Silkwork Industry Planned	33
White Jobless Almost Doubled	33

SWAZILAND

Great Problems Confront Queen Regent Dzeliwe (SOWETAN, 7 Apr 83)	34
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TANZANIA

Conference on New National Agricultural Policy Opens (DAILY NEWS, various dates)	35
President's Opening Speech, by Mkumbwa Ally Agriculture Secretary Presents Paper, by Harrison Mwakyembe	

Minerals Ministry Working on New Mining Policy (DAILY NEWS, 30 Mar 83)	38
Kawawa Praises JUWATA for Financial Self-Reliance (Attilio Tagalile; DAILY NEWS, 29 Mar 83)	39
Resolutions of Fifth JUWATA General Council Meeting (DAILY NEWS, 31 Mar 83)	40
Minister Announces 1983 NESP Program Highlights (Charles Kizigha; DAILY NEWS, 30 Mar 83)	42
SAREC-UTAFITI Agreement for 1982-1984 Signed in Dar es Salaam (DAILY NEWS, 30 Mar 83)	43
AISCO To Be Split Into Two Independent Companies (Harrison Mwakyembe; DAILY NEWS, 31 Mar 83)	44
TOGO	
National Economy Seen Facing Disaster (Stefan Klein; SUEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG, 18 Mar 83)	45
UGANDA	
Briefs Assassinations in Kampala	49
UPPER VOLTA	
Recent Unsuccessful Coup Attempt Examined (WEST AFRICA, 28 Mar 83)	50
ZAMBIA	
Labor, Management Confrontations 'Looming' (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 5 Apr 83)	52
Railway Workers Union Chairman Suspended (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 6 Apr 83)	54
Commercial Banks Impose Credit Ceilings on Individual Loans (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 7 Apr 83)	55
IFC Suing Prime Minister for Alleged Failure To Repay 1974 Loan (DAILY MAIL, 7 Apr 83)	57
Zulu Calls for Trade Relations With Zaire To End Smuggling (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 7 Apr 83)	59

Briefs

Minister on Economy	60
India 'Biggest Trading Partner'	60
Indian Trade Delegation	60
FAO Famine Relief Donation	60
SIDO Members to FRG	60
Wage Increase Request	61
Zulu Warns Against Threats	61

REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES OF AETU UNDERSCORED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Mar 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Second regular meeting of the Central Council of the All Ethiopia Trade Union (AETU) opened here yesterday at the AETU auditorium.

Comrade Tadesse Tamirat, Chairman of the AETU, presented a report to the meeting at the morning session.

Report will also be submitted to the Council by chairmen of the nine national industrial sectors' branch trade unions and of the trade unions of Addis Ababa, Assab Provincial Administration and the regions in the course of the meeting.

It was further noted that the meeting will discuss the construction of offices for the AETU's branches and for nine national industrial sectors' branch trade unions as well as rules and regulations concerning the AETU Central Council.

The meeting will also approve the draft plan of the organization for the second six months of the current Ethiopian calendar year and the budget for the next.

Attending the meeting are members of the AETU Executive Committee, chairmen of the nine national industrial sectors' branch trade unions and of the Addis Ababa, Assab Provincial Administration and the regions. Also taking part are 11 standing and 15 alternate members elected at the AETU Congress.

Comrade Tadesse outlined in his report the revolutionary activities performed by AETU in the first six months in the organizational, ideological, social and economic fields as well as in defending the country. He also mentioned the problems faced in the past and outlined the solutions for them.

Comrade Tadesse pointed out that many trade unions had been presented with certificates of legal recognition from the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, adding that those which have not received certificates so far would get them during AETU's programme of action in the coming six months.

The timely implementation of collective agreements, said Comrade Tadasse, has an impact on work coordination and co-operation between workers and their organizations. Comrade Tadasse added that discussion and dialogue of workers with their organization are essential to deal with misunderstanding that may arise from time to time once the collective agreements have been signed.

Other factors for tackling misunderstandings, according to Comrade Tadasse, are to ensure that cases are settled in accordance with the existing proclamations, directives and the relevant provisions in collective agreements as well as by strengthening arbitration committees.

The strengthening of the arbitration committees, he said, is important not only to defend the rights of the workers but also to guarantee industrial peace and discipline and to enhance the participation of the workers in administration. To this end, the legal and industrial relations department of the AETU has charted out a set of priorities and has planned to initiate a campaign of consolidation by holding consultation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, said Comrade Tadesse.

The AETU Chairman emphasised the importance of conducting extensive study before preparing the draft for a collective bargaining agreement. In this connection, he said, it was useful to refer to such agreements in Ethiopia signed in the past by trade unions engaged in different economic sectors with their organizations and similar agreements concluded in socialist countries of the different stages of their development. As a collective bargaining agreement is signed after both parties concur on its provisions, the agreement is beneficial not only for the workers but also for the organization, said Comrade Tadesse.

The AETU Chairman also noted the responsibility entrusted to the organization to agitate workers for the fulfilment of COPWE's mission, namely the establishment of the Party of the Working People. He elaborated on the measures taken in this regard so far and stated that considerable results have been obtained in the regions through production and work campaigns conducted in support of the resolution of the Second COPWE congress.

Noting that the tenth anniversary of the Organization of the African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) would be observed here next month, Comrade Tadesse stressed that the AETU was making considerable efforts to fulfill its duties as host. He referred to the advantages that can be derived from the presence here of representatives of trade unions from various countries as well as international organizations particularly in showing them the high stage attained by the Revolution.

With particular reference to the newspaper published by AETU in the past, Comrade Tadesse said that this had resumed after it was interrupted following the restructuring of the organization. A special issue of the newspaper had appeared for the Second COPWE Congress, while preparations are underway for similar publications in connection with the 10th anniversary of the OATUU and the May Day celebrations.

CSO? 3400/1172

AETU CENTRAL COUNCIL MEET DRAWS UP WORK PROGRAM

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Apr 83 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Second Regular meeting of the Central Council of the All Ethiopia Trade Union (AETU) wound up yesterday after reviewing the achievements of the last six months and drawing up a work programme for the coming six months.

The four-day meeting at the AETU Headquarters here heard progress reports on the activities of the nine industrial union branches making up the AETU and union activities in the 14 administrative regions, in Addis Ababa and the Assab Provincial Administration. The reports also covered problems encountered by the nine industrial branch unions and those in the regions and the solutions sought to deal with the problems.

The meeting resolved to implement the Resolution of the Second COPWE Congress of early last January as regards the Resolution's pertinent provisions related to organized workers at various levels and also affirmed the readiness of the All Ethiopia Trade Union to shoulder its internationalist responsibilities.

At the end of its meeting, the Central Council of the AETU further agreed to coordinate the activities of Ethiopian workers towards the efforts of building a viable socialist economy, a strong defence force and to strengthen the Revolution in all aspects until its objectives are realised.

Closing the meeting, Comrade Tadesse Temirat, Chairman of AETU said that the proletarian discipline witnessed at the meeting shows the high level of consciousness attained by the working people and of their preparedness to meet their revolutionary duties.

The democratic discussions held and the plan charted out at the meeting will help (unreadable) development activities of the working people, Comrade Tadesse pointed out and urged comrades on the leadership to prepare themselves for future tasks.

Comrade Tadesse (unreadable) that the working people have the responsibility of playing an exemplary and (unreadable) role in the struggle to construct (unreadable) and promote the cause of the revolution for the interest of the working people.

Comrade Tadesse pointed out that the Council has expressed its firm stand regarding the struggle for national progress, world peace and for the anti-imperialist movement.

EXHIBITION ORGANIZED IN CONNECTION WITH COPWE CONGRESS CLOSES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Apr 83 pp 1, 5

[Text] More than 100,000 people have visited the exhibition organized here at national level in connection with the convening of the Second Congress of COPWE early last January.

The exhibition depicting the history, culture and political life of the country was inaugurated on the eve of the opening of the Second COPWE Congress of by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army.

The exhibition officially closed yesterday afternoon and its closing ceremony presided over by Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, Secretary-General of the PMAC and COPWE Executive Committee member, was held earlier in the day.

On arrival at the National Museum, Comrade Fikre-Selassie was welcomed by the exhibition organizing committee led by Comrade Girma Neway COPWE Central Committee member and Head of Propaganda and Agitation Committee of the Second COPWE Congress.

Speaking at the closing ceremony, Comrade Fikre-Selassie acknowledged the all-around efforts put up by individual as well as organizations to make the exhibition a great success. He appreciated the attempt made to locate and show to the public hidden historical facts which relate to the genuine story of the broad masses.

The PMAC Secretary-General stated that individuals who possess historical documents about Ethiopia and its people, are expected to come forward with their contributions which would be greatly appreciated in the effort to preserve Ethiopian history through proposed permanent exhibition.

The fact that a considerable number of people have visited the exhibition in a brief period, attests to the keen interest of the people to know about the history of their country, Comrade Fikre-Selassie said. He added that exhibition was in this regard an effective approach towards successful agitation and propaganda.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie noted that the exhibition which had on display miscellaneous items including documents, literary works, graphic and artistic presentation had a strong impact on visitors and left positive impression on them. He added that the display was indeed a forum which inspired firm commitment for the struggle ahead.

The PMAC Secretary-General congratulated all those involved in organizing the exhibition and expressed thanks on behalf of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, COPWE and on his own.

Comrade Worku Tegegn, Coordinator of the Exhibition Organizing Committee, spoke of a series of other programmes organized in connection with the exhibition. He said that the literary and art contests sponsored at national level had enabled veteran and aspiring men of letters and artists to popularize their works.

Comrade Worku said that a special film show which was part of the exhibition had attracted some 30,000 people. He said that state and COPWE guests who visited the exhibition were in favour of keeping the display as a permanent exhibition.

He also expressed gratitude for all those who volunteered their time and effort to organize the exhibition with success.

Present at the closing of the exhibition were Comrade Berhanu Bayih, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee member, ministers, COPWE Central Committee members and invited guests.

CSO: 3400/1172

MEET ON FUNCTIONS OF CONTROL COMMITTEES HELD

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Apr 83 pp 1, 5

[Text] A day long meeting on the functions and responsibilities of the working people's control committees was held yesterday at the Cultural Hall of the Addis Ababa Municipality.

The meeting, which was attended by members of the basic working people's control committees in Addis Ababa, managers of government departments and production units, administrative officials, chairmen of discussion forums and representatives of discussion forms and revolution squad members, was opened by Comrade Lemma Gutema, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Addis Ababa.

Addressing the participants of the meeting, Comrade Lemma said that in accordance with the directives of the Revolutionary Government and COPWE, one regional, five zonal and 117 basic working people's control committees have been established in Addis Ababa. Preparations are also underway so that working people's control committees would be created in government departments in which they have not been set up up to now, said Comrade Lemma.

Popular control, said Comrade Lemma, has an important role to play in the task of following the socialist path of development, in doing away with the reactionary form of production relations and in the realisation of the targets of reconstruction being carried out by the broad masses. He called on the members of the working people's control committees to defend instruments of production so that they would fulfil their functions of serving the aspirations of the masses for progress and prosperity.

Comrade Lemma also emphasized the role of working people's control committees in protecting the country's national resources and in ensuring that directives were properly implemented.

The participants were lectured on the participation of workers in the activities of the working people's control committees and on the reaction of the committees with their organizations.

CSO: . 3400/1172

LAND DEMARCATION IN SERAYE PPOVINCE REPORTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Mar 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] Extensive land demarcation is now in progress in Seraye province of Eritrea region to allot equal holdings among the peasantry in accordance with the proclamation nationalizing all rural land issued in 1975, a year after the eruption of the Ethiopian Popular Revolution.

The implementation of the historic proclamation assuring land to the tiller has been delayed in Eritrea because of the destructive activities of secessionist bandits in the region. The move was being taken following the restoration of peace and stability with the launching of the Red Star Multi-faceted Revolutionary Campaign in Eritrea region.

The peasantry in Seraye province which enthusiastically welcomed the measure, is actively involved in the demarcation process.

A group of visiting national media representatives which toured Seraye province was briefed by authorities that in spite of the claim by secessionists that feudalism did not exist in Eritrea, a number of landlords were found in possession of large plots of land with landless peasants working for them. The authorities said that the example of Seraye province alone would expose the bankruptcy of the secessionists' propaganda. They cited the presence in Seraye province of a landlord with 80 hectares of land and 16 peasants working for him.

The land allotment process at present involves 19 peasants' associations in Seraye province where 31 others have also requested for a similar demarcation which would enable them to have their own land holdings.

Comrade Mebrahtu Lebasi, COPWE Representative for Serayo province, also briefed the journalists on the economics, political and social developments taking place in the province. He said the implementation of rural land proclamation would have substantial contributions towards the improvement of the standard of living of rural (unreadable).

CSO? 3400/1172

BRIEFS

SHOA REGION DEVELOPMENT-- Inhabitants of Jibat-Metcha province, Shoa region, yesterday gave 720,000 birr towards development projects underway in Shoa region. The money was handed to Comrade Abebe Belayneh, Chief Administrator of Shoa region, COPWE Central Committee member and Chairman of the Regional Development Campaign, by Comrade Bekele Degu, Administrator of Jibat-Metcha province, on behalf of the inhabitants of the province. Comrade Bekele said that the money was raised by the people in the province who are aware of the positive economic impact development oriented schemes will have on their lives. Comrade Abebe on his part said the contribution by the inhabitants of Jibat-Metcha province towards the implementation of the economic development campaign in the region was noteworthy and praised their goodwill in supporting the campaign both in financial and material terms. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 3 Apr 83 p 6]

DEJENE DELEGATION RETURNS--The Ethiopian delegation led by Comrade Tekola Dejene returned home yesterday after working visits to Democratic Korea, Vietnam and India. While in the three countries, the delegation led by Comrade Tekola Dejene, First Deputy Secretary-General of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council and COPWE Central Committee Member, held talks with government officials on bilateral relations, economic, scientific and technical co-operations. Comrade Tekola said on arrival that the delegation had fruitful working visits in all the three countries where it had gathered relevant experiences and explored possible areas of co-operations. Meanwhile, Comrade Assefa Gebre-Marisu Tessema, Secretary-General of the Ethiopian Writers' Union left for Algiers yesterday to take part in the Secretariat Meeting of the Afro-Asian Writers' Association, which starts on April 6. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 2 Apr 83 p 1]

CSO: 3400/1172

DETAILS ON TRADE WITH SOVIETS RELEASED

Nairobi THE FINANCIAL TIMES in English 23 Mar 83 p 9

[Article by Charles Wachira]

[Text] THE Soviet Union's trade with Kenya amounted to about shs. 120 million last year. Imports from Kenya accounted for most of the trade turnover, the deputy chairman of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr. V.P. Pletnev said in Nairobi yesterday.

Pletnev, who is leading a visiting Soviet trade delegation to Kenya, said his country bought 78,500 tonnes of Kenyan fluorspar concentrate and 2,000 tonnes of sisal in 1982 under a long-term agreement between the two countries.

Pletnev was addressing members of the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KNCCI) after signing and exchanging letters of understanding with the chairman, Mr. Francis Macharia. The signing of the letters of the understanding, otherwise

known as trade agreement, was the culmination of a trade dialogue initiated between the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and the Kenya Chamber in 1981 when the Kenyan chamber visited Moscow and Leningrad.

Flanked by Macharia and the Soviet ambassador to Kenya, Mr. Boris Mironsh-nichenko, Pletnev observed that his country's foreign trade organisations had encountered difficulties in selling goods to Kenya mainly due to delays in acquiring licences for the importation of Soviet machinery and other equipment.

He regretted that Soviet representatives of commercial associations have had problems in obtaining entry visas and the situation was so bad that a contract for the delivery of a consignment of 225 cars and 30 Soviet tractors had to be

cancelled in 1981 due to problems of obtaining a licence to import them into Kenya.

The scope of business relations between the two countries, he said, was far from being consonant in relation to their economic capabilities. Pletnev pointed out that there were a number of untapped opportunities and as such the primary objective of the agreement now signed was to further develop trade and economic relations between the two countries.

"With a view to achieving this task, the agreement provided for exchanges of delegations, exhibitions and information and for the holding of seminars to discuss important issues of economic co-operation," he said.

Kenya also exports coffee, tea, canned and fresh pine-apples to the Soviet Union.

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MACHARIA CONDEMNS ATTACKS ON KENYAN TRUCKS IN UGANDA

Nairobi THE NAIROBI TIMES in English 23 Mar 83 pp 1, 16

[Article by Peter Nsubuga and William Onyango]

[Text]

THE national chairman of the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Francis Macharia, has condemned the recent attack on Kenyan trucks transporting goods through Uganda.

In a strongly worded press statement issued to *The Nairobi Times* yesterday, Macharia noted with concern that despite the Uganda government authorities' promise of "adequate protection" to Kenyan drivers, "some Ugandan criminals were bent on the killing of our people."

He pointed out that the Kenya government is doing all it can to improve trade relationships with her neighbours and particularly Uganda, "but there is a group which is busy trying to hamper these efforts," he stressed.

Macharia noted with concern that last weekend's attack on Kenyan drivers in Uganda was not the first of its kind. "they have been attacked on several occasions and in most cases lost their lives despite the Uganda government's promise of adequate protection," he said.

He said that the attack was a barbaric act, "which must be condemned in the

strongest terms by the international community," adding. "We have always been talking about the necessity of improving intra-African trade but this type of actions do not help in this exercise."

He urged the authorities in Uganda to do all that was possible to stamp out such actions.

Late last week press reports had it that Ugandan rebels killed seven people in an attack on five Kenatco lorries laden with coffee bound for Mombasa at Mbarara, 18 miles along Kampala/Jinja road.

Reports said that eye witnesses saw the gunmen taking away the drivers of the lorries into the surrounding forests. "No driver had been killed and coffee was still intact on the lorries," the report had said.

However, early this week, the Ugandan vice-president, Mr. Paul Muwanga, denied the earlier reports that seven people had been killed in the attack. Muwanga, however, admitted that according to the inspector general of police only one Kenyan driver was killed during the attack.

By yesterday, Kenatco, was busy making arrange-

ments for the transportation of the body of the driver whose particulars had not been released.

Meanwhile, a number of truck drivers and turn boys who were casualties of the guerrilla attack on the Kenatco lorries in Uganda have arrived back home.

One of the turn boys with a broken arm, Mr. Hassan Barre, met with *The Nairobi Times* reporter at the Kenyatta National Hospital yesterday. Barre said he arrived home two days ago.

He said that he broke his arm when the lorry he was travelling in suddenly came under a hail of bullets and explosions which killed one of the Kenyan drivers.

Barre said the situation was so tense that it was difficult to tell how many people had died or injured. He said the lorry he was in lost control and overturned but no one died. Accompanying Barre was Mr. A.S. Nunow-Junior who said he escaped unhurt. He was taking Barre to the hospital yesterday when they met with *The Nairobi Times* reporter.

CSO: 3400/1155

RESEARCH REVEALS GAME RANCHING IS PROFITABLE

Nairobi THE NAIROBI TIMES in English 23 Mar 83 p 11

[Article by James Tumushme]

[Text]

GAME ranching is 'more profitable than domestic animals in financial and ecological terms, and may be the answer to the deteriorating rangelands of most countries in the near future, according to Dr. David Hopcraft, founder and managing director of Game Ranch Limited near Athi River.

The confidence behind this scientist-turned game rancher's assertion is based on the 20 years he has put in research to prove that a return to utilising indigenous animals would reverse the trend of land deterioration and destruction.

Although game ranching is practised on some ranches in Kenya, not much data has been recorded on wild animal productivity like on the 20,000 acre ranch on which Hopcraft has carried out his research since 1977.

The ranch has 3,000 wild animals of fourteen different species, including impala, eland, hartebeest, wildebeest, Thompson's and Grant's gazelles and others and cattle. The findings from the ranch were based on the ecological effects of wild and domestic animals, their comparative yield and financial returns.

It was found that while cattle adversely affected the rangeland through trampling vegetation, compacting and tracking the delicate soils, the wild animals had little effect on the grass cover.

Unlike wild animals, cattle have a specific food preference and do not utilise the vegetation evenly. This leads to certain grass species being eaten out while the unpreferred species become entrenched.

"As a result," Hopcraft says, "each year the situation gets worse."

He went on to say that in many African countries, this same deleterious progression had led, and is continuing to lead, to the point of land disaster.

In the same ranch, it was found that the rate of weight gain was higher in wild animals than in domestic cattle. Experimental gazelle gained 14.6 pounds per acre per annum, while experimental cattle gained 7.9 pounds.

The reason for the higher carcass yield in game animals was a result of two characteristics, namely: their higher ratio of usable carcass to live weight, and their little fat content — usually one

per cent, compared to 20 per cent in cattle.

On the financial side, the income from meat and hides was compared with production costs. The results showed that it is possible to obtain twice as much meat from game animals, compared to cattle from the same acreage, and that game meat tends to fetch more per kilo in most countries.

Income from hides was even more promising since there are more hides yielded per given area, and these cost more than in cattle. This does not take into account that costs incurred with game animals are negligible, since no dipping, inoculations, water supplies or night enclosures are required.

"The fascinating thing," Hopcraft says, "is that these animals are able to live without water."

"They evolve physically and physiologically to being able to live in harsh zones"

he adds. The wild animals can live on metabolic water and moisture from the vegetation consumed, says Hopcraft, while cattle must trek to water, trampling and compacting the land surface, causing water run off and erosion.

Hopcraft notes that the vast lower rainfall grasslands and the uncounted herds of indigenous (game) animals, formed an inculcable, self-perpetuating natural resource which was by far the greatest of all resources.

Yet, this is one which has gone unrecognised, and has accordingly been neglected, abused, and almost entirely destroyed. He argues that by cropping and using game animals for economic purposes other than tourism, he is not helping to exploit the animals, but rather to save them and the land.

"By putting original animals back to the land," he says, "a symbiotic relationship develops to preserve both land and animals."

CSO: 3400/1155

ACTIVITIES OF FARMERS' UNION HIGHLIGHTED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 25 Mar 83 pp 23, 25-26

[Text] KENYA National Farmers' Union is an independent farmers' organisation that belongs to all farmers in Kenya for the purpose of protecting and promoting their interests. It is not a trade union but is a non-commercial, non-political professional farmers' society whose work is to lobby actively for farmers' rights until suitable solutions are found.

The KNFU makes representations to the government and others in positions of responsibility in such matters as the adequate supply of farm inputs, farm loans, agricultural markets, producer prices, extension services, rural access roads, telephones and electricity supplies to farms and many more. In fact there is no problem that affects farmers, either as individuals or in groups, in which the union will not

make representation on their behalf. The union will arbitrate problems that an individual farmer may have to develop his farm effectively, and equally will prepare memoranda for the government to argue the case for better producer prices for farmers for the supply of farm inputs, improvements in agricultural markets, and the streamlining of credit systems to farmers, to mention but a few.

Membership of the KNFU is open to all farmers, irrespective of the sizes of their farms, or their race, wealth or creed. Farmers can enrol as members with maximum ease, something demonstrated by the fact that over 80% of the current membership is made up of small-scale farmers who each have less than 20 acres of land.

The KNFU As the Farmers' Voice

IN a hurriedly convened press conference last month, the chairman of the Kenya National Farmers Union (KNFU), Mr. I.K. Aradi, and the chief executive, Mr. J.K. Waweru, called on the government to avail farm inputs to farmers in time to avoid reduced farm yields. As the farmers' "voice," KNFU were making a timely call, for the main cropping season in the country was about to begin. Other calls were also made concerning the general organisation and administration of services to the farmers, especially where improvement was required for the better performance of the agricultural sector

in the whole country.

A KNFU's complaint on the supply of inputs was that they often do not reach the farmers in time. Fertilisers were mentioned as a specific case, for most often the right fertilisers are not available, and the great quantities of fertilisers to be seen in godowns all over the country are mostly unsuitable for use and have a negative effect on both the soil and the crops. The union therefore called for the importation of the right fertilisers at the right time, so that they can reach the farmers precisely when they are required. The poor supply of other inputs like fuel

were also slowing down farming activities, especially during the land preparation time. To avoid this, the KNFU called on the government to make fuel available in the farming areas, so that farmers do not have to travel long distances to look for it, thus wasting more fuel in the process. The union further called for the lifting of the import duty which was imposed two years ago on agricultural inputs like spare parts and chemicals; duty has made these inputs expensive, thus diminishing the farmers' already-minimal profit. On pricing, the union commended the recent producer price increase by the government, but went further to ask for a seasonal review of prices to help counter the continually rising prices of farm inputs, especially fuel, whose price is usually increased several times in a year.

It is not producer prices alone that affect the farmers' returns, but also the system of marketing the produce, according to KNFU, which called for the simplification of the current system of marketing crops, adding that monopolistic marketing systems should be discouraged to allow different marketing concerns to compete, if the farmer is to benefit. It noted the need to supervise the marketing networks of different crops, in the wake of numer-

ous complaints by farmers. The union noted that the marketing system for maize, the national staple food, leaves a lot to be desired; the farmer has to see a long chain of government officials before marketing his crop.

The KNFU went on to say that late and irregular payments from marketing boards destabilise farmers in terms of their personal liabilities, suggesting that a better system of paying small farmers — who often have no bank accounts — should be devised to replace the present crossed-cheque system used by the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB).

According to KNFU, the large farmers prefer to market their produce through their own associations like the Kenya Farmers Association (KFA), with the NCPB's role being only the regulation of the cereals industry on behalf of the government. "The advantage of this approach," KNFU argues, "is that the farmers would have their accounts credited as soon as the crop is delivered". The other advantage, it goes on, is that the KFA is able to give advance payment to farmers to meet their immediate requirements, even when the crop is still in storage.

On the marketing of cash crops, the union is opposed to produce cesses

being imposed on marketed output, and it has called for their abolition, saying that they are not only discriminatory, but are also a major disincentive to high productivity.

One of the main farming inputs which the KNFU has dwelt on at length is credit, particularly seasonal credit. At a recent seminar of the ministry of agriculture and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the union presented a memorandum in which it criticised the seasonal crop credit scheme for lacking the very essential aspect of insurance and guarantee, and called for the reinstatement of the old Guaranteed Minimum Return scheme (GMR). The union said that the farmer accepts seasonal credit at his own risk, and that the lender stands the same risk since there is no security. The paper argued that in the case of a natural disaster, the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC), without any legal backing, resorts to what is unpopularly known as the "task force". It went on to say that while AFC seasonal loans were intended to provide a form of subsidy to the farmers by charging less interest than commercial banks, it now charges the same interest, with stiffer and sometimes unreasonable administration conditions. It was noted that while AFC gives the loan to the farmer in form of authority to purchase inputs from the KFA, it does not pay the suppliers of the inputs in time, which leads to the

farmer being charged interest twice, by both the AFC and KFA. The union paper added that the method of repaying the loan is even more cumbersome, as the farmer is required to sell his produce to yet another body, the NCPB, which has nothing to do with the loan or the supply of inputs. According to the union, the usual delay by the NCPB in paying for the crop delivered by the farmer further accumulates interest on the loan. The KNFU called for all credit to be channelled through existing farmer's organisations which have facilities to borrow and lend, citing the KFA and other co-operative organisations as examples. The union went on to say that while this is being done, plans should be finalised for the formation of a farmers' bank.

This week, the KNFU is to hold its annual general meeting, and most likely the above issues will be discussed in greater detail, together with other issues and problems which farmers all over the country face in their endeavours to make the country self-sufficient and viable in food and cash crops.

CSO: 3400/1155

BRIEFS

CATTLE DIE ON SHIP--Seven hundred prime beef cattle, which were being exported to Saudi Arabia on board m/s Alphasha, are reported to have died during their nine-day sea voyage. The animals were among 1,500 high-breed cattle transported from Nanyuki to Mombasa for shipment to Saudi Arabia. Reports reaching Mombasa this week said that 800 of the animals survived the sea voyage tragedy but their condition was described as weak on arrival at their last destination. The reports said that the cattle died a slow and agonising death due to starvation and lack of water. Last week three of the animals were lying dead in a railway wagon and the other two were slowly dying in the ship just before it sailed for Saudi Arabia. The Kenya Society for the Protection and Care of Animals (KSPCA) officials protested to both the Kenya ports police and the veterinary department at the treatment given to the animals. The officials even threatened to stop the Saudi registered and converted livestock carrier from leaving the port. A spokesman of the KSPCA confirmed the news that 700 out of the 1,500 head of cattle which left Mombasa last week had died. KSPCA inspector, Mr Eshmael Agufana, said: "We tried our best to save the animals from such a horrible trip but our efforts were fruitless. We protested and informed both the port police and the veterinary department that the animals were being subjected to a terrible journey with no food and water but we did not succeed." [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Mar 83 p 3]

CSO: 3400/1155

BRIEFS

IRELAND BOOSTS AID--The Irish Government is to give R4-million in bilateral aid to Lesotho this year to help it implement development projects. The Irish Consulate-general in Maseru, Mr Dennis Malin, has said the money will be used in agriculture, education, engineering, industry, health and other fields. Mr Malin said about 60 Irish technical assistance personnel had been assigned to Lesotho on 15 projects. Among projects the Irish are working on in Lesotho is the Hololo Valley agricultural scheme in the northern district, designed to increase farm yields through irrigation by supplying seeds and fertiliser and by providing agricultural machinery services extension advice and assistance with marketing. Another project aims to improve the breed of Basotho pony. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Apr 83 p 23]

HINT OF ELECTIONS--The Lesotho Government may present a new electoral law in the current session of the National Assembly, the Speaker said when he opened the National Assembly in Maseru yesterday. "But I am of course speaking subject to correction. I may be wrong," Mr J T Kolane said. "When a general election does in actual fact materialise, some of us will vanish from the political scene or simply become lost luggage, destined to remain unclaimed on the dusty shelves of yesterday's news." Mr Kolane said that as the election of a Speaker was one of the priorities of a new Parliament, he could also find himself "making a most ignominious exit". Two new Members of Parliament were sworn in by the Speaker to replace the former Minister of Works, Mr J K Rampeta, and Mr S Lekau, who died during a recess. The new members are a prominent Indian businessman, Mr G T Surtee, and journalist and former executive secretary of the ruling Basotho National party, Mr Desmond Fixifhe. The Assembly was adjourned until Monday. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Apr 83 p 11]

CSO: 3400/1170

AUALA TIPPED TO TAKE NANYEMBA'S PLACE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Apr 83 p 3

[Text]

A DEPUTY field commander of Swapo's military wing, James Auala, was tipped by Black nationalist sources in Windhoek as the most likely candidate to succeed the head of the people's liberation army of Namibia, (PLAN) Peter Nanyemba.

According to a report by the Angolan official news agency, Angop, Nanyemba died in a road accident near the garrison town of Lubango in southern Angola at the weekend.

As Nujoma's righthand man, PLAN's late com-

mander was reported to be "the moving force" in Swapo and firmly committed to its military course.

Black nationalist sources described him as "a warlord."

Other sources said the Kremlin had concentrated its support on PLAN, rather than Swapo, which had elevated the Secretary of Defence in Swapo to a key position. In that rank, Nanyemba had won the support of the Soviet Union to succeed Nujoma as President of Swapo.

Nationalist sources reported that Auala, who was "still quite a young fellow," rose rapidly through the ranks of PLAN.

Although still a deputy commander, his unblemished record with the Swapo leadership made

him a likely candidate to be promoted to the top position over the head of Swapo's present field commander, Dimo Hamambo.

The sources said Hamambo, a soldier with exceptional qualities, had had a disagreement with Swapo's political leadership a number of years ago.

The strained relationship continued for two years and fences were mended only after the personal intervention of Nanyemba, to whom Hamambo was reported to be indispensable in certain sections of the war machine of Swapo.

Nationalist sources said another personal drawback that counted against Hamambo's getting the job was that he had had no formal education. — Sapa

CSO: 3400/1169

SWANU'S CONFERENCE PLAN DOOMED TO FAIL WARNS MUDGE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Apr 83 p 4

[Text]

THE DTA has rejected Swanu's proposed all pro-independence party conference because the move was orchestrated for propaganda purposes, Mr Dirk Mudge, Chairman of the Alliance said yesterday.

He was addressing a news conference in Windhoek on his return from the US, when Mr Mudge said: "Swanu's effort is doomed to failure and the DTA is not going to be caught with sour porridge."

Swanu's call to all pro-independence Namibian parties to attend a round-table conference on their own joint initiative was made by its President, Moses Katjuongua last month.

"There are political parties in this country who are out to serve on committees and arrange conferences for their own political gain," Mr Mudge said.

Such a move could only succeed if the parties

genuinely interested in finding one another agree amongst themselves that something like this is necessary and issue a joint statement announcing it,

and then such a conference will take place".

Referring to Swanu's efforts so far at launching the conference Mr Mudge added: "When a party composes a document such as the one by Swanu, and sends it to the UN, the Organisation of African Unity, and the South African Government and everyone outside SWA who have little interest in the matter, and it then

comes and confronts the other political parties inside the country with the fait accompli of such a conference which sticks out as a sore thumb that it is only a piece of propaganda, then such a conference is in any case doomed to failure.

"They even went so far as to spell out the procedure to be followed as such a conference," Mr Mudge said.

PRIVATE GERMAN AID HAMSTRUNG

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Apr 83 pp 1, 4

[Text]

WHILE private West German investment in SWA continues to grow, the flow of officially sanctioned aid to that country's former colony is currently hamstrung by a confusing web of diplomatic and organisational obstacles.

A West German official has denied statements that the Bonn Government has suspended its planned pre-independence aid package to Namibia because the Ministers' Council was unseated from the Central interim Government in Windhoek, countering statements that West Germany did not favour channelling such aid through the Administrator General's office.

A statement to this effect was made by DTA Chairman Mr Dirk Mudge in Windhoek yesterday on his return from a tour of several Western countries.

Referring, inter alia, to an unspecified 'Lüderitz project' to be funded from Bonn Mr Mudge told newsmen yesterday:

"It was specifically said to me by different people that as a result of the suspension of the democratic process in SWA and the takeover of the interim Central Government by SA, a resistance has emerged against development aid in SWA, and that this money was being held back."

He went on to disclose that a representative of the Bonn Government is soon

to arrive in Windhoek to investigate the situation firsthand.

MEDIATOR

The West German Government has also indicated that it cannot channel aid directly to SWA prior to independence and that a mediator has to be found, Mr Mudge said.

Reacting to this, however, a Bonn Government official said yesterday evening West Germany's decision not to forward aid at this stage had to do with that country's commitment to the Western Five Contact Group, and was not motivated by a rejection of last month's take-over of the interim Central Government by the Administrator General's office in Windhoek.

The official could not confirm a statement made to The Advertiser at the weekend by a knowledgeable source in Windhoek that the West German pre-independence aid package now frozen, amounts to 11 million DM.

Of this, one million DM had reportedly been earmarked for the Katutura Community Centre, but was withheld with the rest of the development aid also, al-

legedly, because West Germany did not want to send money to SWA through the AG's office.

This was rejected for the same reason as the previous reports.

COLLAPSED

Meanwhile it is known that relations between the Katutura Community Centre Committee and the DTA's Institute for Social Studies have virtually collapsed following a West German donation of 10 000 DM last year which was channelled through the ISS's connection in Bonn - the Namibia Information Service.

Manager of the Community Centre Mr Seth Eixab took exception to the way in which the presentation was handled last June.

The money was handed to the Community Centre by former member of the Minister's Council Mr Hans von Hase, and also appearing on the news photograph was a Director of the ISS, Mr Klaus Wolff.

Mr Eixab reacted to this by accusing the DTA of trying to make party propaganda out of the Centre, which he said was manned by volunteers who

ran the Centre free from any party political affiliation.

The money had been partly raised through the Namibia Foundation - a non-party political organisation in Bonn which raised development funds.

The Namibia Information Centre has now informed the Katutura Community Centre that future aid would only be forthcoming if the Katutura Centre delegated the financial management of the funds to either an independent lawyer or to the SWA Committee of the SA Red Cross in Windhoek, headed by Mrs Ruth Kiwi.

UNACCEPTABLE

It is understood that both these options are unacceptable to the Katutura Committee.

According to the head of the Namibia Information Service, Mr Volker Stoltz, statutory certification of development aid from West Germany can only be expedited if the projects for which such funds are in-

tended are clearly identified and accounted for in terms of reports and banking accounts.

The Namibia Information Service apparently feels this is at present not the case with the Katutura Community Centre.

On Namibian aid from West Germany as a whole, the Bonn official referred yesterday to letters written by a group of his country's parliamentarians late last year to the Foreign Office, calling for pre-independence aid.

This lobbying process has not ended, the official said.

However, "there was never talk of direct government aid to Namibia, with or without the Ministers' Council," he added.

He also pointed out that there was currently a flow of West German funds to Namibia via the churches, but he did not elaborate.

The West German government realised the need for pre-independence aid to Namibia, the official said.

CS0: 3400/1169

WHITE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE RESHUFFLED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Apr 83 p 4

[text]

THE Executive Committee, Administration for Whites, has been reshuffled following the vacancy left by the late MEC, Mr Adolf Brinkman.

The latest changes were made known in a press statement yesterday by Mr Kosie Pretorius, Chairman of the White Executive Committee.

Functions are now designated to the respective members of the Executive Committee as follows:

Mr Kosie Pretorius, Chairman, will be responsible for matters concerning the Legislative Assembly, including Constitutional Development, Elections and Government Affairs as well as for Personal Administration.

Mr Jannie de Wet will be responsible for Agriculture, Finance, Transport and Data Processing.

Civic Defence, Stocks, Health Services and the Tenderboard were designated to Mr Willem Odendaal.

Mr Frans van Zyl will be responsible for Education and Cultural Promotion.

Welfare and Pensions, Planning, Language Services, Efficiency, Secretarial Services, Works and Security Services were designated to Mr Fritz Potgieter.

Public liaison with the Central Government will be dealt with in the following way: Mr Kosie Pretorius will deal with the Central Government in general, but will be responsible for Civic Affairs and Manpower, State Affairs and Central Institution in particular.

Mr Jannie de Wet will be responsible for Finance and Economics, Agriculture and Nature Conservation as well as for Defence. Mr Willem Odendaal will deal with National Health and Water Affairs.

National Education was designated to Mr Franz van Zyl and Mr Fritz Potgieter will be responsible for Justice, Police, Post and Telecommunications, Welfare and Transport.

CS0: 3400/1169

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

MUDGE ON ELECTIONS--AN agreement on United Nations elections for Namibia was not likely in the near future, the chairman of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday. Mr Mudge was speaking at a press conference in Windhoek after his return from the US as the guest of an organisation called the Conservative Caucus and the Council for National Policy. He also visited Germany during the two-week overseas visit. In Germany, Mr Mudge spoke to members of the new West German Cabinet, and the Prime Minister of Bavaria, Mr Franz Josef Strauss. "I felt it was important to visit Germany before the new West German Government formulated its policy on our country," Mr Mudge said. Looking back on the five-year existence of the DTA, Mr Mudge said the organisation probably had more status and recognition overseas now than at any other time. During his Washington visit, Mr Mudge spoke to the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crocker. Mr Mudge said he had gained the impression that no progress on present negotiations on Namibia was expected before the end of this year. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Apr 83 p 3]

CSO: 3400/1169

UNIONS MEET FOR HISTORIC UNIT TALKS

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 8 Apr 83 p 2

[Article by Mono Badela]

[Text]

MORE than 200 trade unionists from South Africa's major black and non-racial union groupings which represent more than 500 000 workers will converge on Cape Town tomorrow for historic unity talks.

The Cape-based General Workers' Union (GWU) has invited all emerging unions to the Mother City to discuss the formation of a new union body. Mr David Lewis, general secretary of GWU, said the summit talks would be held over two days.

Leaders in the worker movement interviewed this week all seem to agree that the meeting of unions will be crucial for workers in South Africa.

An expert on labour matters said a new super body would be an asset to the workers, something to give the powers that be the "biggest shock of their lives". He said a united worker movement in South Africa "has nothing to lose but chains".

Unions likely to send delegates to the talks are the Food and Canning

Workers' Union (FCWU), the African Food and Canning Workers' Union (AFCWU), the powerful Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa), the non-racial South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), the Eastern Cape-based Motor Assembly and Components Workers' Union of South Africa (Macwusa) and the giant Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu).

The meeting follows three others held last year. None yielded re-

sults. The question that bogged down negotiations involved registration and the Industrial Council.

However, since the last "indaba" there has been a great deal of rank and file discussion on the question of unity in

many unions. The Cape Town talks take place at a crucial time in trade unionism, when police and State action has put fear in the hearts of many, with large scale detention of union leaders.

The meeting also takes place in a wave of strike retrenchments.

The formation of an umbrella trade union body will not be the first

to be formed in South Africa. During World War II such a body operated. It was called the Federation of African Trade Unions. Later there was the South African Congress of Trade Unions. Like its predecessor the leadership of Sactu was intimidated and harassed by authorities.

ANC DELEGATE TO UN SEMINAR LINKS ZIONISM, APARTHEID

London SECHABA in English Feb 83 pp 24-28, 30-31

[Extracts from a paper by Comrade Herby Pillay, ANC delegate to the United Nations Seminar on Violation of Human Rights in the Palestinian and other Arab Territories Occupied by Israel, Geneva, December 1982]

[Text]

The United Nations seminar on Violation of Human Rights in the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by Israel met in the wake of Israel's invasion of Lebanon in June 1982. In Sidon, Tyre, in Southern Beirut, West Beirut and the Bekaa Valley, the world witnessed the death of more than 16,000 people and the rendering homeless of more than 600,000 people — mainly Palestinian and Arab Lebanese.

The bulk of these casualties were civilians, old and young, men and women. This brutality had political objectives, namely the unsettling of the Palestinian people from their places of refuge, the elimination of the PLO — the objectives were genocidal.

The Israeli state, its accomplices and backers and those who had the political and economic influence to prevent this tragedy, must bear responsibility for this genocidal crime. Governments and peoples all over the world, including sections of the Israeli population, have expressed their abhorrence for these murderous acts.

Below we draw attention to the parallels between Israeli and South African ideology and oppressive practices against the Palestinians and black people of South Africa.

Variants of Colonialism

The similarities in terms of political, economic and civil policies of these two

regimes against the settled populations of the two territories stem from their exercising a variant of colonialism involving direct terrorisation, dispossession and oppression of the peoples.

The governments in question exercise state power with military force not only by discriminatory and oppressive practices against the Palestinian Arab and black majority respectively, but also extend their range of activity into neighbouring independent states. They hypocritically invoke a self arrogated aggressive doctrine of a right to pursuit and pre-emptive strike as a so-called security measure. In so doing they infringe not only the human rights of the people over whom they exercise domination, but they subvert any process of development in the regions they invade. They thereby prevent peaceful development which is a vital element in creating the material conditions for the realisation of individual opportunity to fulfil human potential, and exercise human rights as enunciated in the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

The African National Congress has, on numerous occasions and in various international fora, declared that the voice of the Palestinian people can only be represented by its authentic organisation and leadership, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, which represents the national aspirations of the Palestinian people. Our

correct assessment is in accord with the growing world recognition of the PLO.

We draw analogies between Apartheid South Africa and the violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people to illustrate our perspective that the violation of human rights in the two countries stems from their subjugation of the fundamental human right — the right of nations to self determination.

Land Dispossession

The following figures indicate racist South Africa's approach to solve their problem of an existing African majority in our country.

All groups show an increase in population except for the majority African population. This apparent drop in numbers is a result of the shunting of Africans into the so-called 'independent' bantustans (Transkei 1976; Bophuthatswana 1977; Venda 1979). The 1980 African population total is still further reduced but not accounted for in the above total by the 1981 granting of 'independence' to Ciskei. By this administrative device the South African regime plans to implement its grand apartheid design of a non-African, white dominated South Africa.

Africans working in South Africa are to be either migrant workers or guest citizens. Thus the final solution of the 'elimination' of the African majority is to be achieved by dismissing the existence of the settled national populations and of herding people into non-viable pockets of our country.

By contrast, the overwhelming majority of the South African people has declared in the Freedom Charter — adopted in 1955 — that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, and the land surface of our country is defended as a unitary, geographical state.

This grand solution is the culmination of the onslaught on the traditional possession of the African people. Demonically and with military force, dispossession was pursued by various resettlement acts. Implementation of this strategy was carried out against the people's resistance to removal by the terror of white military might.

The land dispossession of the Arab Palestinian people by the terror of 1948

and thereafter, by the 1967 occupation and settlement of Arab lands by Israel, echoes our people's experience. Fundamental to the right to self-determination is the issue of national sovereignty and sovereignty of the national state. Apartheid and Zionism attempt to resolve the issue of their subjugation and expropriation of the traditional territory of the African and Arab Palestinian peoples respectively, by the de facto dispossession and occupation of their lands. Falsely, they project the issue as one of preserving Zionist nationhood and white South African nationhood — two artificial nationhoods that are centred around appropriation of land and the self projection of immigrant populations as nations.

Culturally, they mark themselves on criteria of religious belief in one instance and skin pigmentation in the other. In both instances their aggressive land appropriation together with asserting political control over the territory are given the status of nationhood with the embellishment of a state language. The common feature of religious fervour, viz Judaism and Christianity, become as state ideological projections, Zionism and Christian Nationalism.

The cultural characteristics of the Jews and European Christians have been mobilised into chauvinistic, national qualities which are fostered and fuelled by slander and hatred of the dispossessed national victims. Our peoples' historic resistance to the plunder of their heritage is said to constitute a threat of annihilation of the oppressor group.

Ideologies of Oppressor and Oppressed

It is interesting to look at some ideological statements made by the oppressors and oppressed groups in these two countries.

The Zionist Herzl declared: "We are a group, a historical group who clearly belong together and have a common enemy; this seems to me to be an adequate definition of a nation."

In contrast PLO leader, Dr Fayez Sayegh declared: "We are against Zionism as a form of racism. We are against Anti-Semitism. And we reject the equation of anti-Zionism with anti-Semitism. We revere

TOTAL	1980	1976
	Millions	
Africans	16,9	18,629,000
Whites	04,5	04,320,000
Coloureds	02,6	02,434,000
Indians	821,320	00,746,000

These figures are the preliminary results of the population census issued in July 1982 by the Department of Statistics, Pretoria.

the Jewish faith."

In September, 1982, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat stated: "Begin and Sharon are not real Jews. The crimes they are committing are not compatible with either morality or Jewish traditions ... The PLO Chairman is open to any dialogue and nobody is fooled by the Israeli argument that we want to destroy Israel. It's poppycock, as our many proposals and initiatives show."

Moving to South Africa, the contrasts in ideology are also glaring. In 1963 the former racist Prime Minister, Hendrik Verwoerd, said: "If we are agreed that it is the desire of the people that the white man should be able to continue to protect himself by retaining white domination ... we say that it can be achieved by separate development."

In 1976, ANC President Oliver Tambo said at the United Nations: "We state now, as we stated then (inception of the ANC), that an incontrovertible part of the demands of our people is that there should be one united and democratic South Africa."

At the end of his trial in 1962, ANC leader Nelson Mandela declared: "The ANC further believed that all people, irrespective of the national group to which they may belong, and irrespective of the colour of their skins, all people whose home is South Africa and who believe in the principles of democracy and equality of men, should be treated as Africans; that all South Africans are entitled to live a free life on the basis of fullest equality of the rights and opportunities in every field, of full democratic rights, with a direct say in the affairs of the government."

The above quotations encapsulate

the essence of Zionism and South African racism, as well as the humaneness of the dispossessed Arab people of Palestine and black people of South Africa, expressed through the leaders of their authentic organisations, the PLO and ANC respectively. These statements of principle are interpretable in accordance with the UN Declaration on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination (Nov 20th 1963) and show who propagates racial discrimination; who have policies based on prejudices of racial supremacy or racial hatred.

Programmes of Annexation

Zionist Israel and Apartheid South Africa are now also engaged in an implicit programme of annexations that is a direct contravention of the United Nations Declaration (on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; December 15th, 1960). Israeli occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights and the city of Jerusalem and now part of the Lebanon, and South Africa's occupation of Namibia and southern Angola, in addition to the other subversive activities in their respective regions, are points of concern and, in addition, constitute a violation of the human rights of the people who live under occupation.

The Convention of the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitation to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity is relevant, amongst other situations, to the massacres in Sabra and Shatila and in Southern Africa, to the massacres perpetrated in Soweto, Kassinga, Huambo, Matola etc. which the world condemned.

These violations of human rights and

support for these regimes do not arise in abstract circumstances. Regional natural resources, viz. oil in the Middle East and minerals in Southern Africa, are material reserves which, coupled with the military strategic doctrine of certain Western nations, has led then into connivance and all-round collaboration with the Zionist Israeli and Apartheid South African states.

Parallels in oppression

Nationality laws encourage settlers by a criterion of ancestry – Jewish for Israel and white immigration to South Africa, while at the same time the settled indigenous people are displaced. This artificially created population balance ensures numerical while at the same time the settled indigenous people. Political, economic and social advantages are accorded the “chosen” people who, in addition, are subject to propaganda with the social psychological effect of being gripped by fear and greed and suffused by national chauvinism.

Palestinian autonomy plans emanating from the Camp David Agreement are conceived of in terms of an administrative body under control of the oppressor nation. In the words of the Israeli Prime Minister Begin: “It is not just chance that the elected council will have the title ‘administrative council’. Administration and no more. We have offered autonomy and not sovereignty.”

The de facto position of the “Independent Bantustans” by South Africa is similar. No direct representation in the controlling Parliament is the objective. The autonomy plan like the Bantustan plan invites the Palestinians in the occupied territories to accept continued political domination over their country. The parallel of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia against the wishes of the people and international law is also a case in point.

These are violations of Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which proclaims “Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.”

The Zones of Security Regulation of 1949 gave the Israeli Minister of Defence power over the freedom of movement of the Arab Palestinian people, enforced

through a system of passes and written authorizations. The analogy with South Africa's pass laws and “influx control” measures is evident. In addition, curfew regulations obtain in both countries. The application of emergency regulations in the occupied territories, regulations which were originally enforced under the British Mandate that ended in 1948, result in detention and imprisonment without trial, torture, house arrest as well as expulsions and exile. The South African security legislation permits similar violations against political opponents.

Trade union organisation is affected by arbitrary arrest and detention of trade unionists in both Israel and South Africa. Censorship, banning of news, arrest of journalists and restriction of academic freedom is the norm in the occupied Palestinian lands of the West Bank and Gaza. The same processes have been applied by South Africa against the press and other publications, and against students.

Discriminatory practices in the field of employment lead to Palestinian workers from occupied territories working in Israel under daily permits to be paid at lower wage rates. The “border industry” phenomenon in South Africa achieves the same result with workers having no social security rights where they work.

Conclusion

Apart from the direct oppressive and discriminatory practices emanating from the oppressor forces, the violation of the right to self determination leads to an unsettled existence for the dispossessed people. A major aspect of the life process, viz. culture, which is a component of human consciousness, is thwarted. Thus language, customs and traditions, which are some components expressed in the generic concept “culture”, are given embodiment in the process of education, which our peoples are denied full and normal development. Conscience, including the right to worship, develops by humans expressing freely their beliefs. This process occurs in the context of home and family, in schools, in political and trade union organisations, in organisations of women, youth and other interest groupings in which people find structure for their common and specific interests.

National oppression has denied full development for the Palestinian people because they are forced into an unsettled and insecure existence, without political nationhood. The Israeli plan for annexation of the occupied Palestinian territories in the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip has the intent to put an end to the Palestinian people's national existence and their legitimate right to self determination and the formation of their own state. To achieve this they not only tyrannise the population in the occupied territories, but also prevent expression of the fundamental Human Rights enunciated in the UN Charter.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation, founded in 1964, put forward its programme on the creation of a Palestinian state, seeking to bring together in it the fellow-tribesmen now scattered in different countries and on different continents.

To effect the inalienable national rights of the Palestinians, above all the right to statehood in their own land, includes recognition of the authentic representative of the Palestinian people, the PLO. The Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (1960) clearly declares "the right to self determination, to freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development."

The 1979 Programme of Action for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples reaffirms the inalienable right of the colonial peoples to fight with all the means at their disposal against the colonial powers, which suppress their striving for freedom and independence. The African National Congress states this internationally accepted principle, not because we wish to stir bellicose activity but in order to refute the labelling of authentic national liberation movements as "terrorist organisations". There is no force that can liquidate the natural striving for freedom and independence. The struggle for national dignity and the right to self determination and against oppression are internationally accepted goals, and constitute the objectives of the national liberation movements.

SOUTH AFRICA DENIES SWAPO CLAIM OF 2,865 CASUALTIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Apr 83 p 10

[Text] SWAPO claims that they killed or wounded 2 865 South African soldiers last year in the South West African bush war were denied by South African Defence Force yesterday.

The claims were contained in a UN report on "the military situation in and relating to Namibia" issued by the UN Council for Namibia in New York on Tuesday.

Replying to the claims, a SADF spokesman said: "The absolutely ridiculous and totally untrue allegations contained in this report again prove that the Swapo headquarters and its backers are completely out of touch with reality.

"While Swapo's so-called elite fighters, who recently tried to invade SWA, are fleeing like whipped curs back to the relative safety of Angola and leaving more than 250 of their dead comrades behind, the UN council for Namibia has the audacity to brag about Swapo's military achievements.

"The facts are brutally clear. Although Swapo has lost more than 7 000 of its so-called fighters since the start of hostilities, this Marxist organisation cannot lay claim to one square centimetre of South West African soil."

The 27-page report was issued for consideration at the international conference in Support of the struggle of the SWA people for independence in Paris on April 25-29.

The UN document said the latest annual report of Swapo's People's Liberation Army — "Plan" —

showed that between November 1981 and November 1982, it "initiated 801 armed actions against the forces of illegal occupation in Namibia," including attacks on South African positions, ambushes of troops and demolition of installations and vehicles.

"The report indicates that altogether 2 865 enemy soldiers were put out of action, either killed or wounded, and 230 enemy agents were captured," the document continued.

"Some 79 enemy trucks and 37 armoured personnel carriers were destroyed, and 18 enemy aircraft, 14 helicopters and two reconnaissance planes were shot down."

"The military achievements of Plan," it con-

cluded, "have proved that Pretoria's sophisticated military machinery, which has been built up through the collusion of certain Western powers and Israel with racist South Africa, is not invulnerable when confronted by

the steadfast determination of the Namibian people to achieve freedom and independence."

The body of the council's report said South Africa was trying to acquire nuclear weapons capability with the "col-

laboration" of the United States Britain, France, West Germany, Belgium, Israel, Japan, the Netherlands and Switzerland. But footnotes said Belgium, West Germany and Switzerland had denied collaboration.

CSO: 3400/1168

BRIEFS

NEWSPAPER STRIKE--THE DISMISSAL of 209 Media Workers' Association of South Africa members by the Star newspaper could lead to widespread labour unrest throughout the newspaper industry in South Africa. This opinion was expressed by Mr Goba Ndhlovu, secretary of Mwasu, in a statement issued in Johannesburg yesterday. "The Argus and Saan have decided to generalise the dispute and to attack Mwasu as a whole," Mr Ndhlovu said. "They must realise that widespread labour unrest throughout South Africa is being created." Mwasu said the manner in which the Star management had refused to reconsider the dismissal of the workers was "intolerable but extremely provocative." Mwasu alleged that the Star had breached agreement procedures by dismissing a Mwasu member without the necessary representation. Only after the Mwasu national executive had intervened was a proper hearing held. "Mwasu is aware that the decision not to reconsider the dismissals was taken at a level above the Star's management. "The matter is no longer confined to one signatory to our recognition agreement," the statement said. The manager of the Star, Mr J Nuttall, said earlier the Star management had told members that none of the 209 workers who had broken their contracts recently by refusing to work would be employed again by the newspaper. "They have automatically dismissed themselves," he said. The employees refused to work on March 24 and 25 unless a fellow Mwasu member, dismissed for threatening the life of a Black supervisor, was reinstated pending an appeal against his dismissal. Management agreed to suspend the dismissal of the employee, Mr Oupa Msimang, pending the appeal, but not to permit him to resume work. The appeal was heard last week by Mr Nuttall, who upheld the decision to dismiss Mr Msimang. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 7 Apr 83 p 12]

BANTWU RECRUITMENT DRIVE--THE BLACK Allied Mines and Tunnel Workers Union (Bantwu) has become the third trade union to be granted permission to recruit members on mines under the control of the Chamber of Mines. Bantwu, an affiliate of the Black Allied Workers Union (Bawu), representing thousands of miners, would use this opportunity to voice workers' grievances, according to union sources. The other black trade unions to which the chamber has granted access to mines for recruiting purposes are the National Union of Mineworkers, who are affiliated to the Council of Unions of South Africa (Cusa) and the Black Mineworkers Union. A fourth union, the Federated Mining Explosives and Chemical Employees Union, representing mainly coloureds and Asians, was granted access to mines for recruiting purpose last year. The union has subsequently signed a recognition agreement with the chamber, in terms of which the chamber will negotiate with the union on wages and other conditions of employment on behalf of certain categories of employees, initially on two mines. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 7 Apr 83 p 7]

SILKWORK INDUSTRY PLANNED--CHINESE silkworm experts are helping South African agricultural scientists develop South Africa's own silk industry -- seen as a potential money-spinner, particularly for the homelands. Dr C H Scholtz, Pretoria University entomologist, said the research was being done with the co-operation of the Taiwan Sericulture Improvement Station and the Corporation for Economic Development (CED). He said silk production was a potentially lucrative industry--and because it was labour intensive it was ideal for developing countries. For this reason the CED was planning pilot study units in certain self-governing Black states. He said it appeared silkworms could be reared on a large scale with little difficulty under local conditions and on local mulberry cultivars. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Apr 83 p 5]

WHITE JOBLESS ALMOST DOUBLED--SOUTH Africa is rapidly heading for a major unemployment crisis with the number of White jobless alone already almost doubled in the past year. In January alone nearly 10 percent of the employable Black population--a total of 46 900--were unemployed. Latest figures released by the Department of Statistics show, according to officials, that South Africa experienced one of her worst recessions in history last year. For the first time since World War II there was a negative growth rate. Population statistics show that about 4,6 percent (43 000) of the economically active Coloured population was out of work in January last year -- and that by January this year the figure had rocketed to 70 000, or 7,1 percent. In the past year the total number of registered unemployed Whites jumped by 81,88 percent, from 5 558 to 10 109. And, it was pointed out, these figures do not include the number of upperlevel executives--earning \$15 000 a year and more -- who have been retrenched. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Apr 83 p 8]

CSO: 3400/1168

GREAT PROBLEMS CONFRONT QUEEN REGENT DZELIWE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 7 Apr 83 p 6

[Text] IS the Great She-Elephant really in control? How powerful is the Authorized Person? When will the next king be proclaimed? Such are the questions which preoccupy what passes for the diplomatic cocktail circuit in Mbabane, the village-sized capital of the small kingdom of Swaziland.

The abrupt dismissal of the Prime minister, Prince Mabanda Dlamini, was the first clearly visible evidence of a hitherto subterranean power struggle whose precise causes and implications outsiders can only surmise in this most secretive and impenetrable of African kingdoms.

For all its smallness, remoteness and mysteriousness, Swaziland occupies a strategic position, enclosed on the north, west and south by apartheid South Africa and on the east by nominally Marxist Mozam-

bique, and its future development is not without importance for the region.

When King Sobhuza II died last August at the age of 83 after reigning for a remarkable 61 years, he bequeathed not only a virtually unworkable constitution, which seeks to marry tradition and modern elements, but also an explosive piece of unfinished business in the land deal with South Africa on which he was working at the time of his death.

South Africa is not, of course, offering to return some of these lost lands in a sudden fit of generosity.

There is a catch. The first condition is that Swaziland should accept as citizens more than 800 000 hitherto South African Swazis and Zulus regarded by Pretoria as belonging to the tribal areas to be ceded.

This would be a neat

ias left Swaziland without direction and with the prospect of a contentious regency for the next six or seven years, by which time the new king, still not publicly named, will be ready to ascend the throne.

A few days after the old monarch's death, one of the more senior of his numerous wives, Queen Dzeliwe, was chosen by secret tribal process to be the queen regent, with the title of Ndlovukazi or Great She-Elephant. She is seen only on rare occasions.

The Great She-Elephant has promised elections in October. But in a country where political parties are elected by an electoral college, whose 80 members are in turn nominated by 40 Tinkhundla or tribal assemblies, it is not clear what relevance such an exercise would have. —Times News Service.

stroke by Pretoria. Part of the apartheid strategy is to fragment and denationalize all South Africa's blacks by turning them into citizens of various "independent" tribal states. Four such states have been created, but they are not recognized by the outside world. Swaziland, by contrast, is a sovereign state and a respected member of both the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

The second condition, in effect, is that Swaziland should close its borders to guerrillas of the underground African National Congress (ANC). Most of the ANC's acts of sabotage occur in northern Natal and the eastern Transvaal, and there is little doubt that Swaziland has served as an important sanctuary.

The death of King Sobhuza, without whose say-so little happened,

CONFERENCE ON NEW NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL POLICY OPENS

President's Opening Speech

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Mar 83 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Nyerere has called for a land distribution system in which smallholder farmers and villages would have legally-binding titles of ownership.

Opening a four-day conference on the new national agriculture policy here yesterday, Mwalimu said the policy must embody provision for such system.

He told the conference, organised by the Ministry of Agriculture, that although the country had no shortage of land, there was no legal system protecting plots allocated to families and villages.

"If, for example, an outsider claims a village farm, the villagers will have no legal backing to support their right to own that land in a court of law," he pointed out.

The peasant's right over land would not be similar to the right to own a shirt or pair of shoes but there still must be a legal system protecting his plot.

"It is not enough to say we have no shortage of land.... Villagers must be able to say this is our land," he stressed.

Mwalimu said the agriculture policy must centre on smallholder farmers who dominated the sector and that it must reflect on their needs to have any meaning.

"The policy must give smallholders adequate, fertile and permanent land to work on... This is a basic requirement," he explained.

He said the policy must also liberate peasants from using the hand hoe and encourage them to adopt oxen-drawn implements.

"Giving them land without an alternative to the hand hoe is like asking them to skin an elephant using a nail cutter," the President said.

Mwalimu reiterated that oxen-drawn farm implements were the logical stage to follow the hand hoe but added that some agricultural experts and policy makers were prejudiced against the animal-pulled implements.

He explained that some officials insisted on the use of tractors because, they argued, the oxen-drawn implements were "backward".

Mwalimu stressed that peasants must be encouraged to use ploughs because it was the only means which could be spread throughout the country with the meagre resources available.

"The prejudice against the plough must be discarded.... A national agriculture policy which neglects the plough is unrealistic. If you think of the tractors only you are unrealistic," he told the conference.

He urged the Ministry of Livestock Development to breed more Boran bulls which, he added, were most appropriate for extensive use of oxen-drawn implements.

Plans should also be made to manufacture animal-drawn harrows, ridgers, planters and weeders alongside the plough, he said.

Mwalimu said, however, that the stress on animal-drawn implements should not mean neglecting the use of tractors.

"There is also a prejudice against the tractor, especially among peasants. Nobody is advocating banning the tractors.... We should use both (oxen ploughs and tractors)," he said.

He said the farm machines should be imported whenever possible and that they should be distributed to organised villages for full utilization.

Mwalimu said the use of better farm implements was vital for expanded acreage. "We should not talk about higher yield per acre in isolation... We must so consider higher yield per person and this is only possible with improved implements", he said.

He said better and far reaching extension services were another prerequisite for peasant farmers, adding that those going to the villages must face peasants "humbly and with some humility".

He pointed out that agricultural officials were basically theoreticians, adding that they must be ready to learn from peasants specialised problems such as bad weather and poor soils.

On irrigation farming, the President said emphasis should be on small-scale projects demanding common expertise and low costs.

Agriculture Secretary Presents Paper

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Mar 83 p 1

[Article by Harrison Mwakyembe]

[Text]

THE National Agriculture Policy will strive to raise the welfare of the Tanzanian peasant through elimination of factors militating against the growth of the country's agricultural sector, the National Agriculture Policy meeting was told here yesterday.

Presenting a paper on the policy, the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Professor Simon Mbilinyi, attributed the poor performance of the agricultural sector, particularly in the 1970s, to several hitches.

He named them as low producer prices, poor credit facilities, an inefficient marketing system, an unfavourable land tenure system and poor soil and water conservation.

Others, he said, were lack of skilled manpower, low investment, inadequate research and extension services and poor marketing infrastructures.

Professor Mbilinyi, whose paper was an abstract of the findings and recommendations of the Agriculture Policy Task Force, said the National Agriculture Policy would make effective use of agricultural prices in manipulating agricultural production.

He said farm management surveys would be carried out regularly in randomly selected village farms and other production units.

He said producer prices for export crops would favour crops with high net foreign exchange generating capacity, while prices for food crops would favour crops with least demand of foreign exchange.

Ndugu Mbilinyi said apart from maintaining a producer price stabilisation fund for export crops, producer prices would take into account changes in cost of living index.

He said failure of delivering inputs at the right time in required quantities and at the lowest cost was one of the major constraints in agriculture production in Tanzania.

The National Agriculture Policy would evolve an efficient farm inputs procurement and distribution system which would involve the Ministry of Agriculture, co-operatives, manufacturers and suppliers, he said.

The Principal Secretary said while agricultural credit was an important facility for raising productivity through the provision of inputs, the credit system in Tanzania had not been effective.

He singled out institutional changes, lack of co-ordination, the involvement of the Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB) in non-credit activities and political interferences as the main reasons failing the credit system in Tanzania.

Professor Mbilinyi said the National Agricultural Policy would ensure that agricultural credit was operated strictly on commercial principles, co-operatives were responsible for disbursement and recovery of credit from small holders and large-scale producers operated directly with credit institutions.

To arrest the land tenure problem, Ndugu Mbilinyi said all land allocated to individuals or institutions would have rights of occupancy or title deeds.

With regard to villages, he said title deeds could be sublet to individual village residents and a long-term period of 33 years would be adopted in the allocation of land for agricultural development.

He said the National Agriculture Policy would try to solve the soil and water conservation problem through a series of measures including compulsory tree planting in every area, resettlement of people in over-populated areas and employment of by-laws governing soil and water conservation.

Ndugu Mbilinyi said the problem of inadequate research and extension services would be rectified by maintaining an agricultural research data bank at national level and consolidating existing research institutions.

On pests and diseases which accounted for substantial pre- and post-harvest crop losses every year, he said apart from strengthening and expanding centres for pests monitoring, farmers, marketing and storage personnel would be trained on best methods of pests and diseases control.

Ndugu Mbilinyi also said the question of developing marketing infrastructures and skilled manpower would receive high priority in the National Agriculture Policy. He said the marketing system for the major food crops would provide for lateral trading among co-operatives and liberal distribution to retail outlets in the villages.

The role of the National Milling Corporation (MMC) would consequently be limited to that of a supplier of urban food for selected commodities, agent for the strategic grain reserve and buyer of surplus produce for co-operatives.

He said processing parastatals would purchase raw materials directly from producers while large-scale producers would sell their products directly to consumers.

CSO: 3400/1154

MINERALS MINISTRY WORKING ON NEW MINING POLICY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Mar 83 p 3

[Excerpt] **THE GOVERNMENT** is preparing a new policy for the mining sector which will protect small scale mining and ensure effective revenue to the Government.

The Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Minerals, Ndugu S.L. Lwakatare, said yesterday that his Ministry was working on a new policy which will guide mining activities in the country, but he declined to say when the new policy will be ready.

According to *Shihata* reports, the policy was aimed at protecting the small scale mining sector and ensure that the Government benefited from the sector. He added that the small scale miners will be protected and the "pricing system of gems be

reviewed to motivate the miners".

Responding to reports from Chunya that illegal gold dealers in the area were offering a price of between 1,400/- and 1,600/- instead of 200/- offered by State Mining Corporation (STAMICO) for 2.2 grams of gold, Ndugu Lwakatare said, "the new policy would take such dealings into account.

He said the Government was aware of the illegal gold dealings in the area and that his ministry in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs were working on how to curb smuggling of the gemstones.

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KAWAWA PRAISES JUWATA FOR FINANCIAL SELF-RELIANCE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 29 Mar 83 p 1

[Article by Attilio Tagalile]

[Excerpt]

THE CCM Secretary-General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, has praised the Union of Tanzania Workers (JUWATA) for working out strategies which have enabled the organisation to be self-reliant financially.

Opening the fifth JUWATA General Council meeting at the Adult Education Institute on Lumumba Street in Dar es Salaam yesterday, Ndugu Kawawa said he was impressed to learn that for the first time JUWATA would not need subsidy from the Party.

Ndugu Kawawa paid glowing tribute to the Organisation for attaining maturity, saying: "I am especially pleased to learn that with the exception of one, all your projects have been making profits".

He called on other mass organisations in the country to emulate JUWATA's example, adding that it was the hope of the Party that time would come when all mass organisations would be self-reliant financially."

On the organisation's healthy financial position, the Party Secretary General said given the present economic position, it was advisable JUWATA used money judiciously.

He reminded the meeting participants that throughout the world, money was never sufficient, adding that unless one used cash sparingly, "we will always find that whatever amount of money we have before us is inadequate".

CSQ: 3400/1154

RESOLUTIONS OF FIFTH JUWATA GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] THE Tanzania Workers Organisation (JUWATA) has called on employers to desist from laying off their workers on the pretext of economic difficulties and instead explore, within the country, alternative sources of raw materials and spare parts for their industries.

This is one of the key resolutions made by the just ended two-day fifth JUWATA General Council meeting which was held at the Adult Education Institute, along Lumumba Street in Dar es Salaam.

The 200-plus delegates to the meeting, closed on Tuesday, noted that solution to the country's present economic problems lay in the people's deliberate effort in exploring local resources and not in unilateral lay-offs.

The delegates noted that the policy on industries should be directed toward the establishment of primary industries which would be engaged in the production of machine tools, spares and raw materials for small scale industries.

They urged more efforts to ensure that educational or training opportunities for workers are well utilised in a bid to increase efficiency at places of work.

The delegates called on the government to see to it that all legislations governing industrial safety are adhered to by respective institutions in the country.

The meeting also called on JUWATA officials to educate workers on the importance of industrial safety legislations. They pledged that through JUWATA, they will continue to remind the government on the need to speed up review on outdated industrial safety laws.

On the liberation question, the meeting reiterated its unflinching support to the Namibian people in their armed struggle, through SWAPO, for self-determination.

The delegates paid glowing tribute to the Frontline States for their stand on the liberation question in southern Africa and called on the states to desist designs aimed at delaying Namibia's independence.

On the Middle East question, the delegates reiterated their support to the Palestinian people in their struggle for self-determination.

They called on the Organisation for African Unity (OAU) member states to desist from being swayed by imperialists whose objective was to destroy their organisation.

CSO: 3400/1154

MINISTER ANNOUNCES 1983 NESP PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Mar 83 p 1

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text]

HIGHLIGHTS of the 1983 National Economic Survival Programme (NESP) — under which the country is expected to earn 5.265billion/- in foreign exchange have been announced.

The minister of State for Planning and Economic Affairs, Professor Kighoma Malima, told the *Daily News* yesterday the money would enable Tanzania to import raw materials, spare parts and essential goods to bolster agricultural, industrial and communications sectors.

He said the agricultural sector was expected to generate 2.7billion/-. Coffee would bring in 1.2 billion/-. sisal 211m/-. cotton-423m/-. cashewnuts 322m/-. tea-126m/-. tobacco-234m/-. and pyrethrum 24m/-.

Professor Malima said 72m/- was expected from natural resources, industries — 445m/-. services 1.5billion/-. others-100m/- and 3.74m/- was expected from minerals with 312m/- coming from diamonds.

He said achievement of the 1983 NESP target depended on hard work and serious follow ups on a daily basis of all undertakings outlined in the programme.

The Minister said performance of the 1982 NESP target of 6,895.06million/- was only 50.59 per cent compared to 85 per cent of the previous year whose revised target was 6,895million/-.

He said performance in agriculture and minerals sec-

tors was very high registering an average of 70 per cent.

Agriculture alone generated 2,374.58million/- compared to a target of 3,434.97 million/-. Actual earnings from coffee amounted to 1,200.00m/-; against a target of 1,400.00m/-; sisal 191.3m/- (330.00m/-); cotton 356.07m/- (648.07m/-); cashewnuts 247.56m/- (448.50m/-); tea — 101.02m/- (172.00m/-); and pyrethrum — 21.56m/- (280.75m/-).

Tobacco brought in some 142.19m/- (280.75m/-); rough diamonds earned 202.37m/- (248.00m/-) and polished diamonds earned 68.48m/- against the targetted amount of 72m/-.

Prof. Malima said the natural resources sector performance was 55 per cent earning the country 47.76m/- against a target of 88.02m/-. Industries generated 245.54m/- against a target of 950.20m/-, representing 25 per cent in performance.

Services contributed 418.61m/- compared to a target of 1,530.00m/-; representing a performance of 27 per cent.

The minister said the targets were not met partly because exports depended on imported inputs of which the country did not have for lack of foreign exchange.

On food crop targets the performance was as low as 44 per cent. Total purchases were 148,713 tonnes against the targetted amount of 338,710 tonnes.

SAREC-UTAFITI AGREEMENT FOR 1982-1984 SIGNED IN DAR ES SALAAM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 30 Mar 83 p 3

[Excerpt]

THE Director of the Swedish Agency for Research Co-operation with Developing Countries (SAREC) has been impressed by the competence and dedication of research institutions in Tanzania despite the adverse economic conditions facing the country.

In an interview in Dar es Salaam yesterday at the end of a ten-day tour of the country, Ndugu Lennart Bage said research institutions in Tanzania were doing their best, which was an encouraging sign to financiers in developed countries.

Ndugu Bage said SAREC would assist seven new research projects in the country under an agreement signed with the Tanzania National Scientific Research Council (UTAFITI) covering the period from 1982 to 1984.

The agreement, concluded last week between a visiting SAREC two-man team and Nutrition Centre (TFNC) and the Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary

Sciences at Morogoro.

UTAFITI Director General Professor Hosea Kayumbo, put the total Swedish financial assistance to Tanzania's research institutions at 13 million shillings since a co-operation agreement was first signed between the two countries in 1976.

Ndugu Bage said the seven projects are on agro-forestry, water use by forest plantations, analysis of feed for domestic livestock, improvement on soya beans, pasture production and utilisation, forest research for water catchment, botany and research on malaria.

He said UTAFFITI would liaise with other research institutes expected to benefit from the funds. The other institutes are Tanzania Livestock Research Organisation (TALIRO), Muhimbili Medical Centre (MMC), National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR), the Tanzania Food and

CSO: 3400/1154

AISCO TO BE SPLIT INTO TWO INDEPENDENT COMPANIES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 Mar 83 p 1

[Article by Harrison Mwakyembe]

[Excerpt]

THE Agricultural and Industrial Supplies Company (AISCO) will be split into two independent companies in order to inject flexibility and efficiency into the country's input supply and delivery system.

According to a paper on the "Tanzania national agriculture policy" presented at the ongoing agriculture policy meeting here yesterday, the present input delivery system was fraught with many problems including failure to deliver inputs at the right time, in required quantities and least cost.

The paper which was presented by the Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Professor Simon Mbilinyi, said with the re-introduction of co-operatives and the attendant measures to

modify the structures and functions of crop authorities, a change in the input delivery system was necessary.

The paper said there would be two companies — the Agricultural Supplies Company (ASCO) and the Industrial Supplies Company (ISCO).

ASCO, the paper said, will be under the Ministry of Agriculture and would deal with farm inputs which do not have specialised organs such as irrigation pumps and fencing wires.

The new company which will be charged with the task of opening up and running farm service centres, would have zonal depots linking co-operative unions and farm service centres.

CSO: 3400/1154

NATIONAL ECONOMY SEEN FACING DISASTER

Munich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 18 Mar 83 p 3

/Article by Stefan Klein: "The Dwarf's Disastrous Ambition for Grandeur. Investments in Unprofitable Prestige Objects Leave the Small African State Togo With a Heavy Burden of Debts"/

/Text/ It's the classical pattern: A small, poor developing country experiences an overnight boom because of a multiple hike of the world market price for one of its export goods. All of a sudden the money rolls into the treasury and the future seems bright. Trusting that this will go on forever, they invest grand style, encouraged by foreign experts - a have-not on its way to an industrial state. But then, suddenly, the world market price falls as rapidly as it had gone up; the dream of industrialization becomes a nightmare, and the desire for greandeur becomes reality in the debt sector - a would be giant small again and financially ruined for years to come.

The story about the rise and the fall of the nouveau riche could be written for many developing countries, but nowhere does it seem to be as typical as in the case of the West African state Togo. In the formerly German (later French) colony, which in 1884, on Bismarck's orders, was placed under the "protectorate" of the German Empire by the Imperial Commissar Gustav Nachtigal, the downfall began in the mid seventies with a sharp rise of the phosphate price. From 1974 on, phosphate suddenly sold for four times the amount of money it had brought in before - which could have been a blessing for the geographical and economic dwarf on the slave coast, if they had managed the sudden wealth with due caution, and if they had planned carefully with a view to the future.

But it was like an unexpected jackpot in the lottery, which has ruined many a poor soul. Instead of pinching pennies, as they had always done, they were going spend big from now on. Good-bye agriculture: For Togo the industrial age began. A steel plant here, an oil refinery there and, to round it all off, a series of huge hotels to crank up the tourist business. The Togolese, in their inexperience, didn't recognize that such projects were several numbers too large, and their foreign advisors didn't tell them either. On the contrary: In anticipation of big business they even encouraged the West Africans to their misfortune. May we offer some more? The West Africans accepted.

Example one: The steel plant. A look at the European steel industry in the mid seventies would have sufficed to recognize the impossibility of this

project. It is not very likely that the Swiss company "Brown, Boyeri & Cie" (BBC) wasn't informed about the stagnation and the looming crisis in the steel market. Nevertheless the Swiss eagerly supplied the Togolese with an optimistic study - with the result that they were permitted to build the steel forge with a projected annual output of 20,000 tons, and financed through loans by the Swiss Banking Corporation. And all that in a country which has only insignificant and uneconomical iron deposits - not to mention the limited marketing possibilities - and which must import even the raw material: scrap iron. Finished in 1979 (construction costs: 92 million marks), the foundry, which never ran at more than a quarter capacity, has been operating at minimal capacity for the past two years.

Example two: The refinery. When a country without oil resources of its own acquires a refinery, then they are frequently motivated by the prospect of being able to import crude oil, and then export it again at a profit after it has been processed. So also in Togo's case, where they wanted to refine crude oil from nearby Nigeria and sell it at a profit on the spot market in Rotterdam. That this plan, which was realized with the help of British government loans, turned out to be a "total flop" (so a foreign observer in Lomé), could have been anticipated too, if the spotmarket, with its erratic and unpredictable price developments, had been assessed realistically. In 1980, two years after it opened, the refinery, which was built by a British firm, and which should have processed one million tons of crude oil per year, was shut down.

Example three: Tourism. Even though the classical African attractions, such as game preserves and jungle, are missing, and even though the 53 kilometer coast line with its strong currents is not exactly an attraction either, one wanted to enter the tourist business grand style. Today there are more than 2,000 hotel beds in Lomé alone - much too many, as can easily be seen from the low occupancy rates. Among the four grand hotels, the "Tropicana" and the "Sarakawa", with an average occupancy of respectively seventy percent, are best off. The "Hotel du 2 Février" (52 presidential suites, 52 minister suites, four restaurants, a theater, a movie theater, a gambling casino, a banquet room, a conference room, and 212 private rooms), whose construction was politically motivated, and which was built as a conference center, may well be praised by the Togolese as "one of the most majestic hotels on the continent" - but on the average just barely one fifth of its rooms are booked.

That the tourist industry in Togo is a subsidized enterprise is, however, not only a consequence of excess capacities, but also of the fact that advisors and mediators secure exorbitant commissions for themselves - to the disadvantage of the state and the European tourists too. A Munich attorney, for example, has managed to establish himself as an "advisor" to the Togolese Minister for Tourism and, at the same time, to build a monopoly for the Swiss market as a mediator for the Swiss travel agencies "Balair" and "Hotelplan". The word of the "modern slave traders", who exploit the tourist sector with the help of native dignitaries, is already making the rounds.

Of course, Togo probably wouldn't have been spared the difficulties with tourism and the bankruptcies in the steel - and refinery business, even if the phosphate boom would have lasted. The short bull movement of only one year, which abruptly changed all long-term plans and left the small country of not quite the size of Bavaria with a pile of debts of almost two and a half billion marks, had to be all the more devastating. The end of a dream and a depressing balance: a practically bankrupt steel plant with short term debts three times the amount of the working capital, a shut down refinery which is 42 million marks in the red, a deluxe hotel like the "2 Février" which costs 700,000 marks per month in subsidies and, to top it all off, the humiliation of being pushed back into the class of the poorest developing countries, from which one had emerged in 1976.

National Disaster

That foreign companies played a fatal role in this disaster has since been explicitly confirmed for the BBC case by the World Bank. Their judgement about the feasibility study for the steel plant, which the Swiss supplied at no charge: "Superficial". That there are, however, other culprits too could be learned recently from a speech given by the head of state Gnassingbé Eyadéma in which he mercilessly reprimanded the technocrats of his country, and accused them of incompetence, corruption and indifference to the well-being of the people. "The only thin that interests them is their glass of wine" the president snarled wrathfully. With fiascos like those of the steel plant and the refinery, said Eyadéma, this "clique of upstarts" who, in the president's words, use the "most insidious methods" to serve their own interest virtually push the country into bankruptcy.

Of course, a good deal of this harsh criticism falls back on Eyadéma himself. The 44-year old dictator, who came to power in a bloodless coup on 13 January, 1967, represents an "authoritarian regime with certain domains of enlightenment", to use the words of a Lome diplomat. Wherever this enlightenment may be hiding - it certainly doesn't show in the relationship between the state (i.e. the president) and its citizens. This relationship is characterized above all by absolutistic tendencies: General Eyadéma, who feels ties of friendship with the Bavarian Prime Minister Strauss, is untouchable, beyond every kind of criticism and, above all, surrounded by a certain mystic aura ever since he survived a plain crash on January 24, 1974 with only minor injuries.

Such a man, however, who is believed, and not only by the bishop Bakpessi, to be in league with the Almighty, is in all his power and his glory easily susceptible to wrong decisions and errors - simply because he grants himself the luxury of prohibiting criticism and making his own mental horizon the exclusive measure of all things. Instead of employing and using the Togolese elite for the development of his country, he listens to the insinuations of obscure advisors. Instead of delegating work to the department heads in his cabinet, he wants to do everything himself - with the consequence that the ministers "walk around like school boys with only one goal in mind: to do everything to please the patron" as one diplomat observed.

In such a climate of fear, submissiveness, and hypocrisy on the one hand, and of unpredictable moods and impulsive decisions on the other hand, rationality has got to get the short end. The example of the industrial ruin of Togo may show the results. Of course, the two and a half million Togolese are still rather well off by comparison, and they don't starve; of course, from the point of view of the poor neighbor Ghana, the state capital, Lomé, is still a paradise for shoppers; of course, Eyadéma is doubtlessly popular with the people; - but ever since they burdened themselves, through misguided investments in unprofitable prestige objects, with a load of debts much too heavy for the small country, the political and economical latitude of the state, the people, and the lonely ruler, has decreased to the size of a bottleneck.

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CSO: 3420/7

BRIEFS

ASSASSINATIONS IN KAMPALA--Murder of an Opponent.--The body of Mr Rajab Lutaaya, member of the Democratic Party (opposition), was found on Sunday, 17 April in a ditch in Kampala. Rajab Lutaaya had been interrogated at his home 3 days earlier by men wearing the uniform of the special services according to the Tuesday, 19 April, issue of the daily MUNNO. This murder is the most recent in Kampala, where 16 assassinations have taken place since Friday.--(REUTER). [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 21 Apr 83 p 3]

CSO: 3419/807

RECENT UNSUCCESSFUL COUP ATTEMPT EXAMINED

London WEST AFRICA in English 28 Mar 83 pp 770-71

[Text]

WHEN QUESTIONED about the recent failed coup attempt in Upper Volta, President Ouedraogo said: "Since our regime makes many people uneasy, it is quite normal that people should plan this sort of reaction." A very calm reply, and while it is true that the attempted coup d'état was probably doomed to failure from the outset, it must nevertheless have come as a jolt to the country's military rulers, reminding them of what everybody else was very much aware of: that the base of support for the *Conseil de Salut du Peuple* (CSP), both within the army and amongst the population, is small and fragile.

The balance the CSP has to find is between moving fast enough to accomplish their professed aims within the two-year period they have set themselves, and not moving so fast on all fronts that they end up frightening everybody.

The coup, which was planned to take place early this month, was organised by a group of about a dozen soldiers. Others were asked to participate but apparently declined, and it was probably one of these others who warned the CSP of the plan; few details are officially available but the independent daily *l'Observateur* estimates that 19 soldiers in total were arrested.

A couple of weeks after the coup was planned to happen, the arrests took place of four politicians. It is still unclear whether the CSP thinks they were involved with this specific coup attempt, but their arrests were indicative of the general sense of insecurity prevalent among the present rulers. The arrested politicians were: MM. Joseph Ouedraogo, former President of the National Assembly and Political Secretary of the (proscribed) *Front Progressiste Voltaïque* (FPV) founded by Pro-

fessor Ki-Zerbo; Albert Patouin Quedraogo, a former Minister of National Education under President Zerbo; Frederic Guirma, a UN Ambassador, and François Tinoaga Kabore, a businessman.

The coup plan had been to machine-gun the General Assembly of the CSP on February 28, but the absence of the Prime Minister, Captain Thomas Sankara (who had extended a visit to Libya), persuaded the plotters to wait. They were picked up in the interim.

Masterminds and worries

The aim of the coup was simple: to reinstate Saye Zerbo's regime. Motives, however, seem to have been mixed: one of the plotters was a relative of Nezien Badembie, the murdered Minister of the Interior under Zerbo, and revenge was clearly involved. But another of the plot leaders was Commandant Ambroise Kagembega who was seen as a rival candidate to Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo for the presidency following the successful coup of November 7 last year. The masterminds behind the coup were said by official sources to be Commandants Ambroise Kagembega and Sie Appolinaire Kambou, and Lieutenants Boureima Yugo and Dubidie Kaba.

The CSP regularly stresses that there will be a fundamental restructuring of the Voltaic Armed Forces: this is intensifying the worry within certain sections of the army, and this abortive coup was certainly not the only one being planned in the

barracks.

The general public was not made aware of the planned coup until two days after the plotters had been seized. There was a greater military presence on the streets of Ouagadougou, but otherwise no sign that anything was amiss. However, public speculation about the direction of the regime has intensified following the Prime Minister's recent foreign tours. After spending a day in Niger recently, he flew on to Tripoli for five days as a guest of the Jamahiyira. After the non-aligned summit in New Delhi, Captain Sankara continued on to Pyongyang, the capital of North Korea, again for five days. The visits to Libya and North Korea were official, and in the capital cities, buildings displayed giant sized portraits of the Voltaic Prime Minister.

Given the evident frailty of the CSP's position these visits were perhaps premature, and the anti-imperialist rhetoric surrounding them has led to unhappy editorial rumblings in the local press about "the socialistic path".

Reassurance to businessmen

The arrival of a Libyan transport plane at Ouagadougou airport during curfew hours shortly after Sankara's return also set tongues wagging. While the Prime Minister was still in North Korea, President Ouedraogo went out of his way to defuse this unease. He said that both Presidents Zerbo and Lamizana had visited Libya, and this was no more than "a routine visit, a kind of courtesy call and I think that we must not try to see anything beyond that". He said "there should be no talk of setting up a Voltaic Jamahiriya".

The day before, President Ouedraogo spoke to the National Council of Voltaic Employers in an attempt to reassure them about the implications of the CSP's chosen path. As far as they were concerned, "private initiative will be maintained . . . you are the primary motor of the country's economic activity". The reassurance to businessmen assumed an added significance in the context of official claims that the arrested politicians had been lobbying the small business class. The politicians, according to a national radio commentary, warned businessmen that the CSP intended to "expropriate their villas".

The voice of the people

Continuing attempts have been made to gain support from other sections of the population. CSP members recently visited four different regions of the country (Est, Centre-Nord, Volta Noire, Sud-Ouest). They hoped to encourage a sense of political awareness. Instead, they were presented with the standard list of complaints: no health or educational facilities, no water, bad roads. Their replies were generally vague or evasive, and those villagers who had bothered to turn out were for the most part dissatisfied at being told that they had to consider themselves responsible for development in their own region.

The visits were all led by junior members of the CSP in a deliberate attempt to avoid personality cults, but to villagers used to President Zerbo's regular tours, this was considered very much of a second-best.

Anxiety persists at all levels of the population, and will continue to do so until the CSP decides exactly what it is trying to achieve during its two years of power. They talk of doing away with corruption, and of a complete reorganisation of the structures of the State and of the armed forces; the overriding message they strive to give is that *le peuple est responsable* ("The people are responsible"). But what exactly does this mean?

A return to a constitutional path is planned by November 1984, but it is not clear whether they plan a return to the type of democracy which General Lamizana presided over, or whether the Prime Minister's recent foreign visits imply a move towards some completely different form of popular representation.

Despite two-and-a-half-years of military rule with all political parties banned, the two most important parties in the country remain the *Parti Démocratique Voltaïque/Rassemblement Démocratique Africain* (PDV/RDA) and the *Front Progressiste Voltaïque*. The CSP's assessment of these two parties is not good as the arrests described above show: Lamizana threw in his lot with the RDA, and failed; Zerbo, they say, was planning a close alignment with the FPV. If these options are rejected by the CSP, then it is natural for people to wonder if they plan some other more effective way for "the voice of the people" to be heard.

LABOR, MANAGEMENT CONFRONTATIONS 'LOOMING'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Apr 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

A CONFRONTATION between some trade unions and managements of various companies is looming over salary increases and better housing for workers.

The Railway Workers Union of Zambia has given Zambia Railways management a one-month ultimatum in which to effect a 100 per cent wage increase for railway workers or face the consequence.

And the Zambia National Union of Teachers has told the Government to solve teachers' housing problem quickly or face an "unbearable situation".

The Zambia Union of Financial Institutions and Allied Workers has told its members to expect a 25 per cent salary increase "soon" — ignoring the Government's five per cent ceiling on wage rises.

Kabwe branch chairman of RWUZ Mr Maxwell Mliswa said in Kabwe yesterday: "If they want respect from us let them heed this timely warning and give us what we want otherwise no money, no peace."

Mr Mliswa said in a statement the ultimatum was supported by the union executive and comes in the wake of rising cost of living caused by the decontrol of prices.

The union had noted the "wanton destruction" of the company by managers and senior supervisors.

He accused the company general manager Mr Basil Monze of allegedly allowing the situation to worsen by not taking action against culprits.

Mr Mliswa cited the case of nine new cars for managers which had been damaged shortly after their arrival while the company repeatedly told workers it had no money to give them.

"It is against this background that we are demanding 100 per cent salary increases for our members because we know the company is capable of paying. There will be trouble if our demand is not met within one month."

Mr Mliswa said the union's national executive and the railways management started salary negotiations above a five per cent Government wage freeze yesterday. A company spokesman confirmed the talks between the two parties yesterday afternoon.

The Hotel Catering Workers Union said unless hotel management paid increased wages and salaries for its members agreed upon last January, the union should not be held responsible for any action the workers might take.

Union chairman Mr Kenan Musesa issued the warning in Lusaka yesterday following what he described as unwarranted delays over the payment of workers' wages and salaries.

The union and management agreed at the conclusion of a collective agreement new 14 per cent pay increase

for grades one and two, 11 per cent for grades three to four and ten per cent for grades five to seven, should be effected.

But since the accord was signed none of the employers has paid its workers and patience among the workers was running out.

In Chingola more than 300 teachers have resolved to go on strike when schools re-open on May 9, in protest against the shortage of housing.

The teachers, who met last week at Kabundi Primary School, had earlier agreed to down chalks immediately, but changed the timing to May so that their strike could be felt.

Chairman of Zambia National Union of Teachers Nchanga area Mr Ellison Munkokweza advised the teachers to start their strike next month as it was an appropriate time.

ZNUT headquarters in Lusaka has warned the Government the situation would become critical if the teachers' housing problem was not solved quickly.

ZNUT financial secretary Mr Lason Kawayia issued the warning when he addressed a general meeting of the union

in Mumbwa at the weekend.

Although officials had held several consultative meetings with the Ministry of General Education and Culture to find ways of solving the problem, "there seems no easy and possible solutions forthcoming to this explosive issue."

In Mufulira, Zana reports that the ZUFIAW has negotiated for 25 per cent salary increments for its members.

The negotiations for salary increases is contained in the minutes of the general meeting of the union's Mufulira branch held in the Barclays Bank staff canteen on March 17.

According to the minutes, ZUFIAW national treasurer

Mr Amos Syamusana, who was guest speaker, told his members the union had finalised negotiations with employers for 25 per cent salary increases "whose fruits were expected soon."

The matter was now before the Industrial Relations Court in Lusaka for ratification.

Under the agreement, 15 per cent would be paid this year and ten per cent next year.

In Kasama a ZNUT official said at the weekend it was illogical to announce budgets and price increases of goods every year without considering the position of a worker whose salary had remained stagnant for years.

CSO: 3400/1165

RAILWAY WORKERS UNION CHAIRMAN SUSPENDED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Apr 83 p 5

[Excerpt] NATIONAL chairman of the Railway Workers' Union of Zambia Mr Dominic Katwishi has been suspended for two months with immediate effect.

Also suspended for 12 days is the union's assistant general secretary Mr Asson Chewe who is in charge of Tazara workers based in Mpika.

The suspensions have been confirmed by union general secretary Mr Kingsfred Malamba and Mr Katwishi himself. Mr Malamba could not reveal reasons for the action which was made by the union's national executive committee on March 30.

The reasons were contained in letters sent to suspended officials and copied to union branches and the Ministry of Labour and Social Services "according to the procedure".

Mr Katwishi said in Kabwe yesterday he had not received the letter and was only informed of the suspension "verbally by the executive" last Wednesday. "I have not been told the reason for the suspension."

But Mr Katwishi was not worried by the suspension and his conscience was clear.

Mr Katwishi and the other members of the executive were returned to another four-year term of office during the union's quadrennial conference which took place in Mpika early last year.

During the same meeting at which Mr Katwishi and Mr Chewe were suspended, the union executive appealed to Zambia Railways general manager Mr Basil Monze, the company's board of directors and the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications to stop the "rampant indiscipline, thefts and misuse of railway property and resources by unscrupulous privileged employees".

It urged the company management to introduce strict cost saving measures to eliminate luxurious and unnecessary expenditure "enjoyed by a few employees at the top which not only reduces the meagre resources and profits of the company but also threatens job security of workers and renders equitable wealth distribution through collective bargaining impotent".

COMMERCIAL BANKS IMPOSE CREDIT CEILINGS ON INDIVIDUAL LOANS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] COMMERCIAL banks have imposed credit ceilings on individual loans and overdrafts indefinitely as part of the conditions set by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for its latest standby loan facility to Zambia.

The clampdown follows directives to the commercial banks by the Bank of Zambia which has also determined the credit ceilings for individual banks.

Confirming this in Lusaka yesterday, Barclays Bank managing director Mr Derrick Mason said the restriction had been in force for two months now.

The measure places particular hardship on individuals seeking excess loan or overdraft facilities above their regular arrangements.

Commercial banks can only give out loans and overdrafts within the figures set for them by the central bank for the duration of the restriction.

Mr Mason said each bank had received its own credit ceiling as determined by the Bank of Zambia which were confidential.

Banks would only be allowed to provide loans or overdrafts within the Bank of Zambia ceiling.

This is the second time a credit ceiling has been imposed over banks. The first was when Zambia clinched the 1978 IMF loan.

"We have worked under this arrangement before and I'm sure its going to work out this time too."

The IMF conditions on credit ceilings were confirmed in the Budget speech presented by Prime Minister and Finance Minister Mundia to the National Assembly in January.

The Government negotiated for a loan of K820 million, but K518 million was not released until Zambia had fulfilled the conditions.

In his speech, Mr Mundia had said:

"The programme was subject to performance creteria which had to be fulfilled before additional drawings could be made. Payments arrears were not reduced to the agreed level."

On the credit ceiling, Mr. Mundia added: "Secondly, the pre-agreed limits on credit ceilings were exceeded, not to the Government, but to the rest of the economy."

The Government is known to have been relying heavily on bank borrowing. During last year a budget deficit of K316.33 million was financed by local borrowings for K84.20 million, external loans of K80.47 million and direct bank borrowing of K151.66 million.

"Internal loans" come from the non-banking houses like the National Provident Fund and the Zambia State Insurance Corporation.

The tough IMF conditions are parallel to other demands that expenditure on public service should be pruned.

In effect, what the ceiling on overdraft means is that funds will be disbursed on the productive sectors. Under such arrangements corporate firms are not affected as their credit worthiness is controlled by law pegged to their share capital.

There was a likelihood more measures might be introduced and commercial banks were waiting for more information from the central bank.

In Ndola, the Arusha Street branch of Barclays Bank has put up a notice informing customers of restrictions imposed on lending facilities.

"In order to comply with the Bank of Zambia's directives, it is necessary for me to ask you to strictly observe arrangements made for overdrafts and loans," a notice by the branch manager reads.

It says while the bank would discuss approaches for fresh overdrafts and loans with customers, it had to be made clear that the present position left "no room whatsoever" for the bank to make such facilities available in the immediate future.

"Discussions will only take place with a view to provide assistance when the bank has room to manoeuvre within the limits laid by the Bank of Zambia.

"While normally the bank would allow customers occasional excesses depending on their needs, the new restrictions allow no variations from agreed figures which will be strictly adhered to."

CSO: 3400/1165

ZAMBIA

IFC SUING PRIME MINISTER FOR ALLEGED FAILURE TO REPAY 1974 LOAN

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 7 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] PRIME MINISTER Nalumino Mundia is being sued by the Industrial Finance Company (IFC) which is now in liquidation for allegedly non-payment of a loan of nearly K20,000 which he obtained in 1974.

According to a statement of claim before the Lusaka High Court, Mr Mundia's loan was obtained through hire purchase of a Ford truck and a block-making machine.

But in his defence, Mr Mundia admits having bought the mentioned items on hire purchase from IFC but claims that they were paid for by the National Commercial Bank.

The case which was supposed to come up for hearing yesterday before Mr Justice Ernest Sakala was adjourned in chambers to June 1.

According to the statement of claim filed in the civil suit by IFC, the company, by agreement in writing on April 9, 1974, lent to Mr Mundia on hire purchase a Ford truck NO AAA 9317 and a trailer NO.AAA93187.

Mr Mundia agreed under the agreement to hire purchase price in monthly instalments of K626.54 starting on May 9, 1974, the full price of the truck and trailer being K15,086.96.

By another agreement in writing dated September 27, 1974, IFC let out to Mr Mundia on hire purchase a V5 block-making machine worth K5,902.56 which was to be repaid by 24 monthly instalments of K245.94.

IFC claims that to date, Mr Mundia had only paid three instalments on the agreement for the truck totalling K1,879.62 and none has been paid on the block-making machine.

"The defendant has failed or neglected to pay the interest," the statement of claims filed through Jacques and Partners says.

The statement continues: "The plaintiff therefore claims; K13,157.34 and K5,902.56 respectively on both hire purchase agreements, interest in accordance to the agreements and costs."

In his defence, Mr Mundia, who is represented by Mr Ben Ngenda admits buying

the Ford truck on hire purchase but states that the purchase price was K15,036.96 as opposed to K15,086.96.

The defendant; however, admits that he was to pay for the ford truck in 24 monthly instalments of K626.54.

Mr Mundia further admits buying the block-making machine and the agreement worked out.

But he denied that he had only paid three instalments for the truck and none for the block-making machine. He adds that he had not failed or neglected to pay the interest.

"The defendant will aver that his indebtedness to the plaintiff (IFC) was fully discharged by payments effected through the National Commercial Bank", Mr Mundia's statement says.

CSO: 3400/1165

ZULU CALLS FOR TRADE RELATIONS WITH ZAIRE TO END SMUGGLING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Apr 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

SECRETARY of State for Defence and Security Zulu, has called for the establishment of trade relations with Zaire to end cross-border smuggling.

Mr Zulu made the call when he addressed customs, immigration and police officers at Sakania border post near Ndola yesterday.

Mr Zulu who has been on the Copperbelt since Monday during which he has been holding meetings with Party and Government officials on the security of the country, said Zambia would like to exchange goods with her neighbours but this trade must be legitimate trade.

He said trade between neighbouring countries should be organised to eliminate suspicions among people.

The defence and security chief told the officers to be

dedicated to their duties and fight smuggling and ensure that only genuine businessmen and other people with proper travelling documents entered Zambia.

The Government, he said, attached great importance to the work of immigration and customs officers as they were in the frontline of Zambia's defence.

"Zaire is a friendly country and we would like this friendship to grow from strength to strength, but this does not mean that people should visit Zambia at will."

Zambians and Zaireans should follow the procedures and respect each other's laws by getting permits to allow them to travel between the two points.

Mr Zulu advised the officers at the border post not to succumb to the temptations of corruption.

CSO: 3400/1165

BRIEFS

MINISTER ON ECONOMY--ZAMBIA's economy will not recover overnight even if the copper prices shoot up dramatically on the London Metal Exchange, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Otema Musuka said in Lusaka yesterday. This was because the economy was heavily dependent on developed economics in many other areas. Speaking to an Indian delegation which paid a courtesy call at his office yesterday, Musuka said it would be wrong to suggest that as soon as copper prices went up everything in Zambia would instantly be well. He said there were many needs for Zambia which could not be met overnight. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Apr 83 p 5]

INDIA 'BIGGEST TRADING PARTNER'--INDIA's trade with Zambia is in the region of K100 million, high commissioner to Zambia Mr Amanarth Ram reported at the weekend. Speaking at a cultural evening organised by the Zambia India Friendship Association (ZIFA) at Kitwe's Hindu hall Mr Ram said; "India has emerged as Zambia's biggest trading partner with trade in the region of K100 million." [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Apr 83 p 2]

INDIAN TRADE DELEGATION--A SIX-MAN delegation from India arrived yesterday to discuss economic and trade agreements. Indian Deputy High Commissioner, Mr Shiv Mukherjee yesterday said the delegation will discuss ways of speeding up decisions taken on various projects between the two countries. The delegation is led by Mr Prakesh Anand of the Ministry of Commerce and comprises officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Export, Credit and Guarantee Corporation. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 6 Apr 83 p 1]

FAO FAMINE RELIEF DONATION--OFFICERS engaged in the distribution of food to the famine stricken areas of Gwenbe Valley should be trusted and distribute all commodities equally, District Governor, Mr Nicholas Nchimunya said yesterday. Mr Nchimunya who was addressing the first district development committee meeting at Munyumbwe said he would not tolerate officers who mishandled the food because the situation in Gwenbe was serious. The governor who thanked the villagers for their patience said he was happy with the response from charitable organisations who had assisted the people in the area. He said the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) had donated 7,200 bags of maize which will be distributed to about 18,000 people in the valley. He said that with such large amounts of food coming in, people should be honest in carrying out their duties, adding that the masses will be watching how the food was being distributed. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 5 Apr 83 p 3]

SIDO MEMBERS TO FRG--TEN ZAMBIAN small scale entrepreneurs will in July attend a two-week international seminar on industrial management in West Germany, Small Scale Industry Development Organisation [SIDO], director, Dr Chiselebwe

Ng'andwe said in Lusaka yesterday. Dr Ng'andwe said his organisation is still to process the final list of the businessmen who will attend the seminar which is being organised by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation. The SIDO is, however, expecting to send businessmen who are presently involved in shoe making, foundry, general chemical industry, candle and soap manufacturing, Dr Ng'andwe said. "The people the organisation is likely to nominate for the seminar are those who have already been in their businesses for well over two years," he explained. Dr Ng'andwe said the seminar is expected to act as an eye-opener into industrial management. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 5 Apr 83 p 7]

WAGE INCREASE REQUEST--THE National Union of Plantation and Agricultural Workers will press for a 100 per cent wage rise for its members to help them cope with the high cost of living, union chairman Mr Jackson Ikowa and his general secretary Mr Stephen Silwimba said yesterday. Speaking at their head office in Kabwe, the two officials rejected the five per cent wage rise ceiling imposed by the Government and described it as a drop in the ocean. "After decontrolling prices, everything has gone up by more than 100 per cent. How can they restrict wage negotiations to five per cent as if prices have gone up by five per cent?" Mr Silwimba asked. In terms of real money value, five per cent increase to farm workers only meant an increase of one ngwee because they were the lowest paid. "So, farm employers should be ready for us." Newstead Zimba demanded an immediate meeting with the Government on the issue and warned that failure to arrange this meeting, they would seek an audience with President Kaunda. The agricultural workers union joins other unions which have demanded better pay or improve housing for their members and threatened industrial action if their demands were not met by managements. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Apr 83 p 5]

ZULU WARNS AGAINST THREATS--SECRETARY of State for Defence and Security Zulu has warned the labour movement against issuing threats to back up demands for salary increases for workers in Zambia. Mr Zulu said the Party and its Government appreciated demands by the labour movement that workers should be given reasonable increments to meet the soaring cost of living but this should be done in a manner that did not threaten peace in Zambia. The security chief told Party leaders during a meeting at Ndola's Broadway cinema yesterday that the wish of the labour movement to improve the workers' living standards was also the dream of the Party and its Government. "What they are fighting for is also our dream. But whatever we do, let us do it peacefully because once peace is lost it will be difficult to build." [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Apr 83 p 1]

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Monday, 9 May 1988